THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

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To the author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR, *March* 1771.

FOR removing or alleviating the *grievance of patronage* many projects are in agitation.

They muſt either reſpect an alteration by the authority of the legiſlature, in the mode of preſenting miniſters, or an alteration by the authority of the church, in the mode of ſettling miniſters.

The public has no concern in any project which ſingly tends to diſplay the honeſt zeal, or politic ingenuity, or buſtling unimportance of the projector.

Every project impracticable in the execution, is uſeleſs to the public.

Happy would it be for mankind were impracticable projects merely uſeleſs.

But they are often worſe.—They are hurtful. They fatally operate beyond the intention of the projector, and out of his ſphere.

By them the humours of men are ſet afloat, paſſions and unreaſonable hopes are roufed, reſentments are inflamed, and animoſities rankle, till at length the empyric, who meant to heal a puſtule, has a gangrene to encounter.

It was an *impracticable project* in Abp Laud, to eſtabliſh the ſervice-book, to reſume the tithes, and to create new biſhopricks in Scotland;—it would have been well for him and his maſter, and for the whole iſland, had his project been only impracticable.

What fruits did our poor country reap from the impracticable project of uniting

England in the ſame bond of faith, church-government, and diſcipline. They conquered indeed at Marſton-moor, but they were ſlaughtered at Kilſyth.—Fairfax would not invade their borders; for *he* had conſcience, and refuſed to fight againſt his brethren.—But Cromwell had no ſuch ſcruples, and his little finger proved weightier than the loins of Fairfax.——It is true, that during a tranſitory political moment, the Preſbyterian form was eſtabliſhed in England; but Preſbytery and Epiſcopacy were ſoon overwhelmed together, while the wreck of both churches afforded matter of ſavage exultation to *the Independents*.

Without inquiring farther into the *impracticable projects* of other times, let us examine the project "for removing or alleviating the grievance of patronage, by an alteration of the law under the authority of the legiſlature."

Before an application is made to the legiſlature, it may be fit to inquire what probability there is of ſucceſs.

Previous inquiries of this nature have ſometimes been neglected, and many of us are old enough to remember the conſequences of the neglect.

Without much foreſight, one may venture to affirm, that *a bill for altering*, or, to ſpeak more modeſtly, *for amending, the law of patronage*, will not receive the ſanction of any one branch of the legiſlature.

The patrons of pariſhes are *firſt* to be encountered; can we imagine that *they* will be paſſive, and leave their legal rights at the mercy of every innovation? If the cauſe of the grievance is in *them*, if but for *them* no grievance had been felt, may we not reaſonably apprehend that *they* will be the foremoſt in oppoſition?

I do not pretend to juſtify, or even to palliate, the *paſt* conduct of patrons in Scotland; but I preſume that their *future* conduct will not be more compliant, if they are ſlighted or exaſperated.

The projectors will not ſay, that upon this occaſion the general order of things is to be preternaturally changed. Such an idea might have prevailed when we could apply to ourſelves every paſſage in ſcripture reſpecting the Jewiſh theocracy; but it will not be adopted in our times, eſpecially by thoſe who are *ſtudious in the choice of inſtruments*.

What ſucceſs is there to be expected in the Houſe of Commons? Will that Honourable Houſe deprive all patrons in Scotland of their rights, becauſe the miniſters, or elders, or heads of families, in that kingdom, aver, that they themſelves could exerciſe thoſe rights with better judgement, or in ways more edifying?

Will the Lords Spiritual and Temporal conſent to a change ſo adverſe to the notions which prevail in the ſouth? or will they be perſuaded, that the *union* may be rendered more complete, by widening the difference between the laws of the two parts of *the united kingdoms*?

The ſovereign is patron of many churches in Scotland;—is it to be imagined, that his miniſters will adviſe him to relinquiſh a right which he has by the conſtitution, and which, without his conſent, cannot be taken away?

Do the projectors mean that their bill ſhould be carried through by the *minority*? In the *minority*, no doubt, perſons may be found exceedingly willing to move for ſuch a bill, and fully capable of haranguing upon its utility: yet ſober Preſbyterians would not be much edified at ſeeing Mr B. ſtand forth as the champion of the church *of Scotland*.

I will not even for a moment ſuppoſe, that an application to parliament is propoſed at *this time*, becauſe at *this time*, government, diſtreſſed on all hands, might be induced to favour any requeſt made in the name of the church of Scotland. *This* I will never ſuppoſe; for *this* would be at once to cancel all pretenſions to dutiful conſtitutional obedience. Were this the caſe, inſtead of conſcientious ſubjects, we ſhould become artful politicians, not employed in raiſing the ſtorm, but induſtrious in profiting by it when once raiſed.

From theſe premiſſes I conclude, that an application to parliament is vain and nugatory; and I am confident, that every one who knows the world, will be of my opinion.

But the matter reſts not here.—I greatly dread, that an application to parliament will prove exceedingly prejudicial to the peace of this nation.

When the project evaporates, as evaporate it will, *where* is the blame to be laid? Will the projectors candidly acknowledge, that the fault was in their own opinionative ignorance, or warm imaginations? will they proclaim to the world, that they ſaw not the inſuperable difficulties which obſtructed their way, and

and that they diſregarded them when pointed out by every impartial byſtander? May we indeed expect ſuch a diſplay of heroic humility?

They who favoured and they who condemned the Duke of Hamilton's engagement in 1648, equally abounded in their own judgement. No private ſufferings nor public calamities could extort from either party the ſlighteſt confeſſion of error or imprudence: on the contrary, they reviled each other, ſet up aſſembly againſt aſſembly, and continued to affix odious appellations on their antagoniſts, till *the Independents* came, and ſwept them all away.

Did *they* who depoſed honeſt Gilleſpie [xxxii. 340.] ever acknowledge, that in the wantonneſs of a majority, they miſapplied an undoubted prerogative of the church? or did *they* who diſſected the Tragedy of Douglas, and its abettors, [xix. 263, 4.], ever acknowledge, that they uſed retaliation with all the peeviſhneſs of a thwarted minority! Ah no:—ſuch humiliating truths are never confeſſed by the leaders, nor ever thought of by the followers, of any party.

If then the projectors will not take the blame upon themſelves, *where* muſt it lie?

I preſume that the King will be ſpared, *at preſent*, and that ſome dutiful or ſmooth apology will be found for his not ſurrendering the right of preſenting to three hundred churches, endowed by the liberality of his anceſtors, or committed to his care upon the abolition of Popery, and ſuppreſſion of Epiſcopacy *.

I flatter myſelf, that the church of Scotland will not join in the factious cry of a tyrannical Houſe of Commons, and ſervile Peers of Parliament, nor impute the loſs of their bill to the unfeeling arbitrary diſpoſition of men, who are deaf to the cries of the people, however *diſintereſted, decent, and well-timed.*

The cauſe then of the diſappointment will be found in the King's miniſters; and as they may be preſumed to be little acquainted with the true ſtate of Scotland, the blame will be courteouſly taken off them, and laid upon their ſuppoſed adviſers in this country.

Thus, after a ſucceſſion of confidence, hope, fears, and diſappointments, the blame will be brought home to ourſelves, and a murmur will circulate throughout the country, after this ſort: "Why did not Principal Robertſon and his adherents uſe their intereſt with adminiſtration, to adviſe the King, to convince the Peers, and to unite the Houſe of Commons, whereby our bill would have paſſed into a law, the grievance of patronage would have been removed, and the right of preſenting veſted in miniſters, elders, and heads of families?"

Principal Robertſon and his adherents will anſwer, That they could not work impoſſibilities; that they had no general intereſt with adminiſtration; and that they neither reliſhed the meaſure propoſed, nor the men who propoſed it.

Then the whole quiver of party-appellations will be emptied: *Eraſtian, Cameronian, Socinian, Antinomian*, will fly about with blind and indiſcriminate fury; —*ſelf-ſeekers, time-ſervers, zealots, firebrands, dumb dogs*, and *falſe prophets, they who lick the duſt off the feet of ſtateſmen*, and *they who idolize their worſhippers the mob*, will once more ſpring up, the choice flowers of rhetoric amidſt intemperate aſſemblies, and a diſtracted church.

Would you wiſh to ſee the next ſcene? *aſk of other times*, and *there* you will find exhibited what I dare not deſcribe.

Since then an application to parliament for removing this grievance of patronage, would certainly prove uſeleſs, and in all probability hurtful, let us inquire, whether better things may not be expected, from the church exerting her own powers in ſupport of her own diſcipline.

I lay it down as an undoubted propoſition, "That when once a paſtoral relation is eſtabliſhed between a miniſter of the church of Scotland and his flock, nothing leſs than the power of the church can diſſolve it."

This propoſition may have been practically controverted by certain perſons who are ſtyled, *The Miniſters of the Kirk of Relief.*

But, without meaning any offence, it may be affirmed, that thoſe perſons, however conſcientious and praiſe-worthy, are not *Preſbyterians*, but *Independents.*

Taking it then for granted, that ſuch is the power of the church, I humbly propoſe that an overture be brought in, *prohibiting all tranſportation of miniſters.*

As the ſucceſs of an untried expedient muſt be uncertain, I further propoſe, that

* If any Preſbyterian believes, that Epiſcopacy was indeed ſuppreſſed before the acceſſion of the Houſe of Brunſwick, I muſt leave him fully poſſeſſed of his opinion.

that this prohibition do laſt for *ſeven years*.

If, from experience, the regulation ſhould appear of conſiderable utility, it may be made perpetual; if not, it may, by the wiſdom of ſome future aſſembly, be laid aſide.

Having briefly ſtated my propoſal, I will now point out its tendency to alleviate the *grievance of patronage*.

It will be found, upon inquiry, that moſt of the *popular oppoſitions* and *violent ſettlements* have happened when *a placed miniſter has been on the field**.

The cauſe of this may be eaſily diſcovered. Miniſters already ſettled, are in the view of the whole people; they are heard, on ſacramental occaſions, by ſtrangers from divers parts of the land; their gifts are compared, with all the diſcernment and impartiality whereof the judges are capable; — hence prejudices and preferences.

It is common to hear the people ſay, that they like ſuch a miniſter in the neighbourhood, and diſlike ſuch another. Perhaps it might be as well, were they to inquire, whether they have reaſon to like or diſlike their own ſtate; and after *that* was completely adjuſted, to inquire into the ſtate of their own paſtor, without buſying themſelves in neighbouring congregations. Much however muſt be allowed to the diſintereſted zeal of thoſe who are careful about what does not immediately concern themſelves.

Should a miniſter be preſented whom *they do not like*, or ſhould hopes ariſe of bringing in one whom *they do like*, what wonder to ſee popular oppoſitions and violent ſettlements?

Writing, as I do, to men from their nature liable to paſſions and prejudices, I make no apology for ſaying, that ſometimes the clergy may poſſibly be willing to favour one co-preſbyter, and oftener than once in a century may be rather averſe to the intereſts of another.

Should there happen to be two parties even in a preſbytery, (for parties, like matter, are infinitely diviſible), and ſhould the numbers be nearly equal, the admiſſion or the excluſion of *one* member might be an object of moment.

Slight hints of this nature accidentally or unintentionally dropt by the clergy, are catched and improved by the people, contrary perhaps to the ſerious purpoſes of the clergy themſelves. Many an idle wiſh ſprings up in the heart, which a good man, or even a prudent man, would not willingly cheriſh.

Were an imbargo to be laid on ſettled miniſters, patrons would be under the neceſſity of preſenting probationers to every vacant charge.

The people have little opportunity of knowing any probationers ſo well, as to be able to draw compariſons between one probationer and another: certain it is, at leaſt, that few ſuch compariſons will be drawn.

At preſent, a probationer does not ſtand upon an equal footing with any favoured miniſter already ſettled. He is more embarraſſed in the delivery of his diſcourſes, he has not the ſame copiouſneſs in public prayer, he does not fill the pulpit ſo well. All theſe are circumſtances of moment with the people, apt to be caught by the eye or the ear as much at leaſt as by the underſtanding. Were no ſettled miniſter to be in the field, probationers would be regarded with more indulgence.

Beſides, probationers juſt entering upon the ſtage of life, are little connected with party, and conſequently have few perſonal enemies: party is that canker-worm which ſilently preys upon the root of Chriſtian charity.

Suppoſing now that the choice muſt fall upon a probationer, and that a probationer is preſented, the people are aſked, What objection have they? As matters have been hitherto conducted, they might have a very cogent objection, not often expreſſed indeed, but generally underſtood: They hoped, by ſome means or other, to procure to themſelves the paſtor of another pariſh. But deprive them abſolutely of that hope, and it is probable, that they will have no further objection; for the ſame defects, in preaching, in prayer, or in pulpit-decorum, would lie againſt any other probationer within the narrow circle of their knowledge.

But granting that they might like another *young man*, better than the *young man* whom the patron preſents, I ſuppoſe that the next pariſh would entertain a ſimilar idea: hence, patrons might often accommodate all parties by exchanging preſentees.

Another good conſequence of this plan would be, the baniſhing a cuſtom which, I believe, the clergy themſelves do

* I uſe a vulgar phraſe, becauſe I do not like the word *candidate*.

do not much admire, that of receiving a pariſh to object againſt the tranſportation of its miniſter. As in our days a miniſter is ſeldom tranſported *nolens volens*, this form cannot be agreeable to the parties concerned.

What objections may be moved againſt this propoſal, I will not pretend poſitively to ſay.

I preſume, that thoſe miniſters who are ſenſible of the grievance of patronage will, with the aid of the ruling elders, form a majority in the enſuing aſſembly.

None of them will oppoſe any *perſonal* objection to this plan; for *that* would be to acknowledge, that their eyes wander beyond their own pariſhes; and that they wiſh, by the influence and aid of the people, to be removed from their preſent flocks. *This* ſurely is not the caſe.

Neither will they plead the *majus bonum eccleſiæ*, that argument which they deteſt as hypocritical in the mouths of their antagoniſts in church-courts.

The plan will not diſoblige any particular patron; for the rule is general and equal, without diſtinction of perſons.

They who diſlike the abettors of patronage, and wiſh to mortify their ambition, have now the means, and the opportunity, in their power. Let them prevent the tranſportation of miniſters, and then, peradventure, the land may be at reſt for ſeven years.—*I am, &c.*

A BYSTANDER.

To the author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

Homines ad Deos nulla re propius accedunt, quam ſalutem hominibus dando.

TULL.

SIR, *Paiſley, March* 1771.

IN paſſing through a village ſome weeks ago, I met a burial; and as there appeared a more than ordinary concern upon every countenance, when I had got a little farther on, I ſtopped, to inquire who the dead perſon was. "Sir," ſaid the man of whom I inquired, "the corpſe you juſt now met, is that of a young man, about five and twenty, the only ſon of a poor woman in this neighbourhood, who has been for three years confined to her bed with a cancer in her breaſt, and to whom this worthy young man was a moſt careful and affectionate nurſe. While every body beſides heard of his death with the utmoſt concern, his mother alone ſeemed unaffected: diſciplined in affliction, and entirely reſigned to the will of God, ſhe wiſhfully liſtened to hear his laſt groan, and ſaid, with an air of triumph and ſatisfaction, "Now, my dear child, it is over! — Thou art happy! — A few more painful days, and we ſhall meet again."

The poor woman's words were ſo feelingly expreſſed, that I found myſelf too much intereſted to proceed upon my journey without aſking a few more queſtions. — I was told, "That the woman's huſband, who had been dead about five years, had rented a ſmall farm: — That by the overflowing of a river in harveſt, and ſeveral other unavoidable accidents, he had fallen in arrear to his maſter; who had ſeized upon his all, turned his family out of doors, and made a conſiderable advantage, by letting his poſſeſſion to another: — That the poor man endeavouring to ſave his corns, had been ſo much in wet cloaths, that he had catched a ſevere cold, which, being neglected, landed in a conſumption, and, in about a year thereafter, put an end to all his ſorrows: — That for ſome time before his father's death, the young man had been in the ſervice of a farmer; which he then quitted, with conſent, and very chearfully laid out part of the little money he had ſaved, in burying his parent: — That he had ever ſince lived with his mother, by the moſt painful induſtry ſupported her in diſtreſs, and modeſtly declined the aid of any public charity: — That as he could not leave the poor woman alone, and take a conſtant ſervice, he uſually hired himſelf out as a threſher, at ſo much the boll, to the neighbouring farmers; and that he might be the more at leiſure to attend his mother throughout the day, he uſed to do his work early in the morning while ſhe ſlept: — and, finally, That about ten days ago he had been ſeized with a violent fever, which had put an end to his valuable life."

I cannot expreſs the effect which this ſhort converſation had upon my ſpirits: — The cruelty of the landlord, the duty and affection of the ſon, the exemplary piety and reſignation of the mother, by turns engroſſed all my mind. — Many fine ſeats which I paſſed that day, appeared not only objects of indifference, but even of terror. Perhaps, ſaid I, to myſelf, the proprietor of that ſuperb ſtructure lives in luxury and diſſipation, while many of his dependents, like this poor woman, languiſh in poverty and ſickneſs. — Perhaps even now his merci-

leſs

leſs ſteward is exacting the laſt farthing from ſome poor man, while his wife and helpleſs children, drowned in tears, witneſs the ſhocking ſcene. — O God! that thy creature man, whoſe chief glory and happineſs it is to imitate thy boundleſs goodneſs and compaſſion, ſhould ſo totally forget his own dependence, and ſo much debaſe the dignity of his nature! — Beaſts of prey deſtroy only to ſatisfy the irreſiſtible call of hunger; but man, more cruel than theſe, though fated with a ſuperabundance of all good things, wantonly deprives the poor of his ſubſiſtence. — How miſerable the man who thinks, and acts, and lives, but for himſelf! — whoſe heart is a ſtranger to the godlike pleaſure of doing good, and who never felt the unutterable joy of making a human being happy!

What owe ye not, ye little-minded great, to the bounty of Providence! — Ye live in the warm ſunſhine of God's favour; and will ye, for a ſmall matter, of no ſort of conſequence when added to your heap, conſign a wretched family to miſery and ruin? — Your pampered ſervants would abhor the frugal meal of many a poor family. And ſhall the iron hand of oppreſſion deprive them of that poor pittance? — Where are your fathers? — Where are the oppreſſors of former ages? — *Dead, — forgotten out of mind.* — REMEMBER! He was a wiſe man who ſaid, "An eſtate may be haſtily gotten at the beginning, but the end thereof ſhall not be bleſſed."

Excellent young man! — well haſt thou diſcharged the duty of a ſon! — thy piety hath been honoured with an early reward. How invincible the force of genuine piety! — it rejoiceth in tribulation, and is not to be moved by the ſevereſt trials. — This poor woman could loſe ſo dear a ſon without a pang; — could ſee herſelf left alone in the world without complaining; conſcious that ſhe was the care of Providence, perſuaded that "it ſhall be well with the righteous."

Theſe, Sir, are ſome of the reflections that occured to me upon this affecting incident, which is deeply imprinted upon my mind, and of which I hope I ſhall be the better all the days of my life. While I muſt think of the unfeeling oppreſſor with a mixture of horror and contempt, I would with great pleaſure do juſtice to the generous and humane landlord; who, as he knows himſelf liable to a thouſand accidents, is ever ready to commiſerate the misfortunes of his poor tenants; and who had much rather loſe ſomething of his right by an honeſt poor man, than ruin him. Many ſuch there have been; and ſuch, thank God, there ſtill are. Let muſhrooms of yeſterday, by cunning and lucky hits raiſed to affluence, ſqueeze and haraſs their dependents; but let not the honour of ancient and reſpectable families be ſtained by ſuch mean practices.

Would to God that the repreſentatives of all ſuch would conſider themſelves in the ſame light that the reſt of mankind commonly ſee them. There is a kind of faſcination in greatneſs and titles, which operates unſeen and at a diſtance, and obtrudes upon us the ideas of dignity of ſentiment and benevolence of heart. When upon a nearer view, and more intimate knowledge, we find this to be the real character of a great man, what a diſtinguiſhed place does he hold in our heart! Virtues, amiable in themſelves, acquire an additional luſtre reflected from high ſtations, and the influence of one or a few ſuch great men has been felt and acknowledged through a whole county.

On the contrary, how are we ſhocked to find the ſoul of a clown in the breaſt of a man of quality! The ſame ruſticity of manners, the ſame indelicacy of ſentiment, the ſame mercenary views, and the ſame ſordid attention to the meaneſt trifles. Can we help execrating the abſurdity of cuſtom, which obligeth us to addreſs ſuch a low being in the ſtyle of *Right Honourable?* How grating muſt it be to a man of ſenſe, to pay even an outward reſpect to ſo mean a character? If inſtead of the hoſpitality which diſtinguiſhed the great of former ages, we ſee another living in the moſt ſordid and penurious manner, his gates conſtantly ſhut, his poultry and proviſions ſent to market, his ſervants upon ſhort allowance, and even the hungry beggar defrauded of his dole; what muſt we think? Can we reſpect ſuch a character? Will it compenſate for all this indecorum, that the little-minded lord of unbounded acres, is a ſober man, an excellent farmer, and a good judge of cattle; a bank, upon which every profligate may freely draw, who haſtes to part with the inheritance of his fathers? — No, ſurely: with every common virtue, with every Plebeian accompliſhment,

pliſhment, and poſſeſſed of the wealth of both Indies, ſuch a one would be mean and poor in the eſteem of a generous-minded man.

We have many traditional ſtories of kings and great men travelling *incog.* and converſing with the lower ranks of people; I ſhall conclude this letter with one which is literally true, and happened, about the beginning of this century, within a few miles of Shrewſbury.

The Earl of Bradford, a man of a moſt benevolent diſpoſition, uſed frequently to walk alone, and in a plain dreſs, to the diſtance of ſeveral miles from his own houſe; and as he often fell in with country-people ignorant of his quality, he freely converſed with them upon ſuch ſubjects as occaſionally occurred.—— One day in his walk he met with a country-lad, whiſtling along the road, with a bundle of bruſhwood upon his back. —"Where do you live, my lad?" ſaid his Lordſhip?—"Not a grete wey off," ſaid the fellow, "may be a mile and a half, ſomething better, further on."—"Do you carry bruſhwood ſo far?"—"So far, Meiſter; ay, and glad to get it too."—"Who do you live with? I ſuppoſe you are too young to be married?"—"Ay, Meiſter, too young by a grete deel. I lives with my own mother, at the further eind of yon eer common."—"Your mother is a widow, then?"—"Ay, God help her, has been a widow a matter of ſeven years."—"Has ſhe more children beſides you?" "More than me, Meiſter; ay, Mary, has ſhe, five beſides, not reckoning three that are dead."—"Whoſe eſtate do you live upon?"—"Be ſure upon Lord Bradfurth's, who has a deel of land all hereabouts."—"And pray what farm has your mother? What rent does ſhe pay my Lord?"—"But a ſmall farm, Meiſter; a matter of three acres, and the liberty of two cows upon the common; the rent be ſeven crowns."—"You provide fuel for the family, and three or four of your brothers or ſiſters beg."—"Beg, Meiſter! you are plaguily miſtaken. Mother ſays it is a ſhame for folks to beg who can do ow't for themſelves. No, Meiſter, mother refuſed ten ſhillings from the parſon, laſt Eaſter; and ſaid, while ſhe was able to work with her hands, ſhe would not eat the bread of other poor folks who were unable to help themſelves."—"Why, friend, your mother can't keep ſix children, of which you, perhaps, are the eldeſt, upon the profits of ſo ſmall a farm."—"I am the eldeſt, Meiſter, by a year two months and five days, though I am not ſixteen till the 27 of October. As to the matter of how ſhe keeps us off the pariſh, be ſure it is by care and hard labour; and, to ſpeak the truth, with all that, there is enough to do: but mother is a notable woman, early up, and conſtantly at work. The three youngeſt are girlis, whom ſhe has taught to do ſomething at home; and I and 'tother two lads are commonly employ'd, for ſuch things as we are able, by the neighbouring farmers."—"And ſo you make a ſhift to live very comfortably?"—"Ay, ay, Meiſter, content with our poor ſtation. Thank God we have had our health very well ſince father died, all but the youngeſt lad, who had the ſmall pox, the meaſles, and a ſevere fever, all in one year. This, with the loſs of a good cow, who died in calving, reduced us very much, and made mother fall ſhort in two years rent. No ſhame, I hope, Meiſter; there are many poor folks beſides wee."—"No ſhame at all, my lad; an honeſt mind, and contentment, is above all riches. But tell me, did my Lord inſiſt upon the full payment of your mother's rent after theſe misfortunes?"—"My Lord, God bleſs his honourable Lordſhip, does not know that there be ſuch folks upon earth as wee. No, no, Meiſter; it is the ſteward who takes account of the rents; and as the ſaying is, when the ſteward is warm, he cares not who bees cold. I do not ſay, for all that, Meiſter, that my Lord's ſteward is a hard man: had mother been able to pay her rent, be ſure he would not have troubled us; but as ſhe could not pay, he took our two cows, at Midſummer."—"Both your cows!"—"Ay, both, Meiſter; only mother got in ten ſhillings that were over payment."—"How have you been able to live without your cows?"—"Why, Meiſter, as the ſaying is, Folks muſt live while they have days. Be ſure, we lives the worſe a grete deel: for while we had cows, none in the world lived better: mother has a rare hand at MILKISTY-WILLIAMS, and we commonly had it twice a-week, ſometimes oftener, to encourage the girlis to mind their work."—"MILKISTY-WILLIAMS! pray what is that?"—"Doan't you know that, Meiſter!"—"Indeed I do not."—"Then let me tell you, that you doan't know what good living is. Why, Meiſter,

ſter, MILKISTY-WILLIAMS is ſweet milk, mixed with a little water, boil'd up with a handful of oat-meal, a little ſalt, and ſome ſlices of brown bread added to it. I remember it yet. MILKISTY-WILLIAMS is a diſh for a king."

My Lord was ſo much affected with this ſimple account of contented poverty, that, unable to carry the converſation longer on, he ſtruck of at a croſs road, and took the higheſt way home; nor did he hurt the poor lad's delicacy by offering him money.

The ſteward was immediately called, and aſked whether he knew ſuch a woman? — He acknowledged that he did. — My Lord next aſked, whether at ſuch a time he had ſeized upon her two cows for arrears of rent? This alſo was acknowledged. — Upon which my Lord, with a ſharpneſs and ſeverity very unuſual to him, reprimanded him for his over-zeal in his ſervice; and greatly ſaid, "If I cannot afford to loſe a little by the widow and the fatherleſs, I will retrench my expences that I may. — Mr Steward, you are forthwith to replace the poor woman's two cows; if they are ſold, let two of mine be ſent in place of them; and I order, that while ſhe lives, you don't exact one penny of rent from her. — I will have an eye to her children myſelf."

Were all great men thus to diſtinguiſh themſelves by acts of benevolence to worthy objects, what reverence and reſpect would they not draw upon themſelves? what bleſſings would they not be to their country? How would ſuch a faithful diſcharge of their ſtewardſhip in this world, fit and qualify them for higher truſts and more diſtinguiſhed glories in the next? —— *I am, &c.* F. D.

A Letter of Remonſtrance to a certain P—— of the B——, concerning his connection with Mrs B-yl-y of Hatton-garden; ſuppoſed to be written by a certain eminent divine.

SIR,

AS it has always been a maxim with politicians of every degree in every ſtate, that the examples of perſons of elevated rank form the precedents for the conduct of the inferior claſſes of the people; and that the more elevated the character, the more are the eyes of the multitude attracted; we muſt neceſſarily ſuppoſe, that the conduct of a p—— of the b——d, the brother of the greateſt ſ—— n upon earth, muſt be an object of the conſtant attention of, not only the ſubjects of this nation, but the whole world.

Sorry I am, Sir, after this reflection, to have reaſon to cenſure your conduct, which has juſtly drawn upon you the ſevereſt ſarcaſms that wit and ſatire could jointly produce. Your behaviour has, ſince you firſt emerged from boyhood, been conſtantly reprehenſible. Public ſtews, and private brothels, have been the places of your inceſſant reſort. Not contented with being notoriouſly connected with women of abandoned characters, you have lanched out beyond all bounds of common decorum, and are the only man of rank and family that has been convicted of adultery during the reign of your R——l B——r; a circumſtance that muſt ſorely grieve his virtuous breaſt. The illicit commerce which you carried on with Lady G——r was ſcarce publicly proved in a court of juſtice, ere you appeared at a ſummer watering-place, playing the ſame ſhameful part with another married woman: As if loſt to all ſenſe of decency and ſhame, you ſeem to brave cenſure, contempt, and obloquy.

Conſider, Sir, what you owe yourſelf, your family, your high alliance, and the public. I ſhall not mention religion or morality, as I ſuppoſe you are too much the man of pleaſure to liſten to any dictates from thoſe ſources. If the peace and felicity of families are thus to be broke in upon by rank and power, if virtue and chaſtity are to be baniſhed from this iſle by titles and elevated ſtations, will not the rational part of the nation conſider ſuch diſtinctions as fatal to their welfare, and juſtly lament the dreadful influence of ſuperior birth and fortune?

You cannot, Sir, yet be ſo far plunged in vice, ſo callous to reflection, ſo loſt to every ſenſe of honour, as not to feel the force of this obſervation. No, Sir, I will not entertain an opinion ſo contemptible of your heart: you may yet recede, and convince the world that you ſtill poſſeſs the virtue of repentance.

Adultery, Sir, notwithſtanding the modiſh doctrine of the times, is a crime of the blackeſt dye, and the moſt pernicious of any in ſociety. Think then, Sir, how much you are indebted to that ſociety, and how little you are intitled to infringe upon its choiceſt privileges!

If theſe conſiderations will not reclaim you, I can only add, you are unworthy of any farther advice from

Your well-wiſher, C——.

DEBATES of a POLITICAL CLUB, continued. [67.]

THE motion for an addreſs having been ſeconded, Mr N——— C——t ſaid,

" Mr Preſident, Sir,

I cannot agree entirely in opinion either with the one ſide of the Houſe or with the other: I have my own opinion. Gentlemen may ſay that this declaration ſhews in me ſome expectation, dependence, or views, and that I am in want of ſome proviſion, and take this opportunity to lay out for an offer: but when I look at my coat, I find it a very decent one; I feel myſelf very warm and comfortable; I never knew the time when I wanted, and I never will want, a ſpare coat. I have been in the country, and know nothing of what has paſſed here in town reſpecting this matter: I give opinions formed in my cloſet, and by my fire-ſide: whether they are approved or diſapproved, I care not: I give them independently, as I act; and I think I ſhould be unworthy the character of a ſenator, if I had any other motives for delivering my ſentiments.

Having thus declared, Mr Preſident, my utter ignorance of every tranſaction carried on here in town relative to the Spaniſh convention, and having moreover declared my utter indifference with reſpect to any approbation or diſapprobation attending the free acknowledgement of my opinions, I ſhall not ſcruple to pronounce Great Britain the aggreſſor in the late diſpute with Spain. — In profound peace, Mr Preſident, we ſeize an iſland, which the French, after making an abſolute ſettlement on it, were obliged to relinquiſh as the actual property of Spain. — Gentlemen may talk very vehemently, Sir, about the caution with which it is neceſſary to guard the rights of the Britiſh empire; but when did Falkland iſland become one of theſe rights? at what time did we firſt get poſſeſſion of this iſland? If our claims were prior to thoſe of the Spaniſh nation, why have we not aſſerted our title earlier? — and why did we ſuffer the French to invade our dominions? or why did we undergo the ſtill greater diſgrace of ſuffering the Spaniards to diſlodge them, as from a territory of their own, and never once ſenſibly avow our pretenſions, or ſpiritedly call for ſatisfaction? — A conduct of this kind would have been wiſe, it would have been manly. But we purſued no conduct of this kind, Mr Preſident; — on the contrary, Sir, if we have any claims, we ſuffered them to ſleep, till the moment of unſuſpecting tranquillity; — we then ſteal a march upon the Spaniards, in open violation of treaties, erect a fort, and when the court of Madrid makes a fruitleſs demand of reſtitution by her miniſter, we are to be exceedingly ſurpriſed, nay, exceedingly offended, at their taking that by their force which we peremptorily refuſe to their ſolicitation.

If we are to believe the warmeſt advocates for a war with Spain, Mr Preſident, Falkland iſland has not been in our poſſeſſion above ſix or ſeven years; if we believe theſe gentlemen moreover, the Spaniſh miniſter has preſented memorial after memorial upon the ſubject of the diſputed territory; which ſhews pretty plainly, that our title was never acknowledged by the court of Madrid, and that in the ceſſions ſhe made to this kingdom, at the concluſion of the late peace, they never intended to include the iſland in queſtion. — How then, let me again aſk gentlemen, is our title to this conteſted object made evident? — Ancient as our claim is, it was never urged till the year 1765; and then it was neither urged with the appearance of ſpirit, nor the complexion of juſtice. — No, Mr Preſident: — we ſneakingly, — pitifully ſtole a ſettlement into the place during a period of profound tranquillity; — and now we are to put the Spaniards to the ſword for daring to conſider it as their property.

A great deal, Mr Preſident, has been ſaid about the honour of the nation, and the unrelaxing nicety with which ſtates, like individuals, ſhould preſerve the reputation of their courage. — I agree entirely with theſe caſuiſts for honour in their general principle; but in their particular application of the doctrine, I can by no means concur. — States, like individuals, ſhould undoubtedly demand a generous ſatisfaction, where-ever they have received a reaſonable cauſe of offence; but ſurely the repelling of any injury that may be offered us, gives us no right to act injuriouſly; we are ſurely as much bound to be juſt to others, as ſpirited with regard to ourſelves. — Our heroiſm cannot poſſibly ſuffer the ſmalleſt

ſmalleſt diminution by our probity; — whereas the want of probity, with all our heroiſm, will be unable to ſave us from the contempt, from the deteſtation of mankind. — The gentlemen, therefore, who are ſo anxious to preſerve our military character, ſhould pay ſome little attention to our moral reputation; — they ſhould be ſatisfied, before they draw the ſword, that what they are to fight for is really their own; before they accuſe the Spaniards of haughtineſs in daring to violate the ſanctity of treaties, they ſhould ſhew that theſe treaties have been violated. Let us not be tranſported by the vehemence of our national pride, beyond the limits of our national honeſty. — If the Spaniards have been to blame, let their fault be rendered more than conjectural, — let it be made inconteſtably evident to the world. — Till that is done, I ſhall by no means join the popular opinion: nor, till adminiſtration ſhews they have not demanded too much from the kingdom of Spain, ſhall my ſuffrage be added to the ſupporters of the preſent queſtion."

Quintus Curtius ending here, Fabius Fulminax (Col. B——yne) ſpoke next in the debate.

"Mr Preſident, Sir,

WHEN I recollect the ſtation which I hold under his Majeſty, when I look back upon the many favours with which the goodneſs of the ſovereign has been pleaſed to diſtinguiſh me, and remember how far the rewards I have received exceed the utmoſt claim of my little ſervices, it is with the greateſt reluctance I riſe in oppoſition to a meaſure which is ſo univerſally ſupported by all the ſervants of the crown. — But while I thus profeſs my reluctance, Mr Preſident, to oppoſe ſo favourite a proceeding of government, give me leave to ſay, Mr Preſident, that my diſapprobation of the proceeding ariſes from the exceſs of very reverence, the exceſs of my very attachment for his Majeſty: I cannot ſee the honour of a crown which he may wear with ſo much luſtre, ſullied; nor can I ſee the happineſs of a kingdom with which his happineſs is ſo cloſely, ſo inſeparably connected, deſtroyed, without expreſſing my ſorrow, without expreſſing my indignation. — The preſent convention with Spain, Sir, which we are now called upon to compliment with an addreſs, is, I boldly affirm, diſhonourable to the King, and diſgraceful to the nation. — Had the conceſſions now made by the court of Madrid been made at firſt, had they been made when we originally demanded ſatisfaction, in ſuch a caſe perhaps it might have been judged ſufficient; but the affront offered to the honour of our flag, is rendered doubly injurious by delay. — We have been ſhamefully trifled with in the courſe of a protracted negotiation; — and the Spaniards have entered into actual conditions with us, about the degrees in which we are to preſerve the delicacy of our national character. They have inſulted us in the groſſeſt manner, and have then preſcribed limits to our reſentment. — In the very circumſtance of their apology, they are as arrogant, as in the moment of their audacity; and they ſeem deſirous of taking away our property for the mere circumſtance of telling us how far they may do it with impunity.

In the year 1738, Mr Preſident, notwithſtanding the ſarcaſms which have been thrown out upon the indolent councils of that period, Spain conſented to remove every cauſe for future quarrel; but now ſhe abſolutely ſtipulates for a right of quarrelling with us whenever ſhe thinks proper. She declares, that the ceſſion of Falkland iſland is by no means to affect the queſtion of prior title; ſo that, at any time ſhe chuſes, ſhe has an ample ground for commencing hoſtilities, and can juſtify herſelf to all Europe upon the foundation of this very treaty. — This negotiation beſides, Mr Preſident, by taking no notice of the Manilla ranſom, tacitly relinquiſhes all claim to it: indirectly robs the captors of their indiſputable property; a property guaranteed by the public faith of the kingdom at the laſt peace, and doubly due to our gallant ſailors and ſoldiers, becauſe their humanity was equal to their courage, and proved as ſerviceable to the inhabitants of Manilla, as it was honourable to their country. The ranſom I allude to, Mr Preſident, ought to have been paid years ago; it was diſgraceful to the very name of Britain to leave it ſo long undiſcharged; and an injuſtice no leſs to the conquerors than to the common intereſts of mankind. Who, let me aſk, Sir, will truſt to the ſtipulations of ranſom in any future conqueſt? In any ſucceeding war, where our troops triumphantly poſſeſs themſelves of a city, there will be no poſſibility of reſtraining their impetuoſity. — In the fiery diſpoſition of the blood, while their paſſions are all in arms,

arms, their fury will be ungovernable. — They will recollect, that promiſes of ranſom are neither regarded by the enemy, nor exacted by their own government: — they will remember with indignation, that the haughty Spaniard, whom they ſpared, infamouſly violated the faith of the moſt ſolemn agreement; and remember moreover, that Great Britain herſelf, by acquieſcing to that violation, was acceſſory in plundering them of what was due to their heroiſm: — They will therefore let the ſword glut itſelf with havock; — they will make the utmoſt of their victory, and make all one ſcene of univerſal deſolation. — When therefore we entered into ſerious diſpute with Spain, we ſhould have by all means inſiſted on the inſtant payment of the Manilla ranſom. This was an object of greater conſequence than Falkland iſland; and the miniſtry tell us with a very bad grace, that they have vindicated our rights againſt the claims of Spain, when in this circumſtance they have ſo evidently ſacrificed the welfare, the reputation of their country.

Beſides theſe arguments, Mr Preſident, againſt the addreſs, there is another very ſtrong one: It appears to us, that the conceſſion made by Spain is more an inſtance of politeneſs to the court of Verſailles, than a deſire of rendering juſtice to us; and what ſecurity have we that the miniſtry at the court of Madrid may not diſavow the act of their ambaſſador here, as they have the act of the Manilla governor? Spain, Sir, makes no ſcruple to diſavow engagements; — it ſhould be our buſineſs, conſequently, to make her fulfil ſuch as ſhe concludes with England: we ſhould not truſt to a word, which we ſee cannot be relied upon; it is building upon the honour of a ſharper, and what in private life would be conſidered as a proof of abſolute inſanity. I am therefore againſt the addreſs; and hope to ſee many other ſervants of the crown, hardy enough to expreſs their diſapprobation of a meaſure as injurious to the dignity of their maſter, as it is detrimental to the welfare of their country."

The next ſpeaker was Caius Caſſius (Mr W——e E——s).

"Mr Preſident, Sir,

It is very faſhionable for thoſe gentlemen who profeſs themſelves ſo tremblingly attentive to the honour of their country, to draw compariſons between the ſpirit of individuals and the reſentment of kingdoms. But certainly the laws of nations are widely different from thoſe minuter ties of delicacy by which private life is regulated. If they were not, Mr Preſident, Europe, nay the whole univerſe, would be a ſcene of endleſs hoſtility. Every partial oppreſſion, every accidental injury which the native of one ſtate might receive in another, would be turned into a ground for national contention, and pour a deluge of blood upon an unoffending people. For my own part, Mr Preſident, highly as ſome gentlemen may think the honour of Great Britain concerned in the late diſpute with Spain, I think it no farther concerned, than as it led us into an act of evident injuſtice. There I think indeed our honour has ſuffered conſiderably. — If the Spaniards warned us to quit an iſland remarkable for good water, and a tolerable harbour; we warned the Spaniards previouſly to evacuate, and ſeized it, though they had ever before excluſively claimed it as their property. We are therefore the aggreſſors; and yet are offended that Spain does not ſubmiſſively aſk our pardon, while ſhe actually relinquiſhes her own territory at our demand. But while I contend, Mr Preſident, that England was manifeſtly unjuſt in ſeizing the diſputed dominion originally, I muſt exculpate the preſent adminiſtration. It was not by their direction that an Engliſh ſettlement was made at Port Egmont; — they were not in office when we drove the indiſputable owners from their own habitation; and, much to their credit, they have ſtill left it compatible with the national dignity to reſtore it. The convention ſays, that the preſent ceſſion ſhall not affect the queſtion of original right; it is ſtill therefore in their power to act agreeable to the dictates of their own equity, and to remove every cauſe of diſſenſion between the two nations.

As our honour therefore is thus ſecurely guarded from every enemy but our own violence, let us now turn a little to a ſolicitude for our intereſt, if a ſolicitude of ſuch a kind, in theſe times of vehemence, may be deemed conſiſtent with the dignity of our national character. Our intereſt, Sir, above all nations, requires us to continue on an amicable footing with Spain; — we are connected by the cloſeſt ties of commerce,

and by the ſtrongeſt bands of inclination. It is neither the wiſh, nor the advantage of each, to butcher the other; — we ourſelves, even admitting that we ſhould be ſucceſsful to our utmoſt hopes in a war with that kingdom, — whatever diſtreſſes her, muſt leſſen her trade with us; the more ſhe flouriſhes, the more ſhe lays out in the manufactures of Great Britain; ſhe is in reality our factor: her mines in the new world, as well as her poſſeſſions in the old, ſerve only as excitements to the induſtry of the Britiſh artiſan. Exhauſting our ſtrength therefore to cruſh her, if the vulgariſm may be allowed, is burning the candle at both ends; is a ſuicide in politics, and what can be only vindicated by madneſs.

Gentlemen have been pleaſed upon numberleſs occaſions, in this houſe, Mr Preſident, to expreſs the moſt gloomy apprehenſions of the family-compact between France and Spain; and it is even urged againſt the miniſtry, that they were criminal in avoiding a war, ſince the King of France's refuſal to join Spain would in that caſe have totally deſtroyed the compact. This is ſtrange reaſoning. If our patriots are to be believed, the King of France has refuſed the moſt preſſing ſolicitations of the Spaniſh court. Does not this effectually ſhew, that the compact is broken, or that it was at moſt an object of very little ſignification, — a mere bugbear in politics, calculated to work upon the fear or the eaſineſs of the credulous? Yes, Sir, I pronounce poſitively on one of theſe alternatives, that the compact is either broke, or that it is an object of little ſignification. In the laſt war, we fought againſt this compact, with half the princes of Europe to maintain; and popularity itſelf records that period as the moſt illuſtrious in our hiſtory. — Let us therefore put an end to theſe deſtructive altercations, Mr Preſident; — let not a ſtruggle for offices eternally diſtract our councils: united we have nothing to dread from a world in arms; diſjoined we may fall with diſgrace, but cannot exiſt with ſatisfaction."

Lucius Verus (Mr S—ton) roſe after Caius Caſſius, and delivered himſelf thus.

"Mr Preſident, Sir,

ONE of the many arguments urged againſt the convention, and conſequently one ſource of popular diſcontent, is, That adminiſtration has taken no care to procure an indemnity from Spain, for the expence of our late military preparations. This argument comes, in my opinion, very whimſically from thoſe gentlemen, who ſo recently execrated government, for neglecting the national defence, and actually accuſed the miniſtry of treachery in delivering up the people an unarmed victim to the enemy. If the kingdom, Sir, was in ſo deplorable a ſituation as popular caſuiſts have been pleaſed to repreſent it, all the expences of our late military preparations were abſolutely neceſſary; and, of conſequence, nothing can be more inequitable, than to think of making the Spaniards pay the money which has contributed entirely to the ſecurity of G. Britain. The idea, Sir, is prepoſterous: and ſince compariſons are inceſſantly drawn between the private quarrels of individuals and the public diſagreement of ſtates, I ſhall treſpaſs on the Houſe for a moment with my ſimilitude. — Suppoſe then, Sir, two gentlemen have a diſpute, and the perſon who thinks himſelf injured is determined to obtain ſatisfaction: — he buys a ſword therefore, and calls upon the aggreſſor. — The aggreſſor, conſcious of his error, acknowledges the fault, and politely aſks his pardon. Here individuals, Mr Preſident, would terminate the matter. But what ſhould we think of the perſon injured, if, after he had received the aggreſſor's apology, he ſhould inſiſt upon payment for his ſword? Should not we conſider him as a deſpicable mercenary fellow, be ſorry that his bones were not broken, and think him a diſgrace to the very name of gentleman?

The ſole queſtion therefore on this occaſion, Mr Preſident, is, Whether Spain has made us a ſufficient apology? I aſſert ſhe has. — She has given up the iſland, without inſiſting upon her right. And what farther were we to expect from a war? A ſucceſsful war could only give us ſatisfaction at laſt, though it might coſt us one hundred millions. — But ſuppoſe the war ſhould be unſucceſsful, who then would indemnify us for the expence? Why don't we call upon France or Spain for the expences of the laſt war? We have juſt the ſame pretenſions as at preſent. I ſhall conſequently vote for the addreſs, and declare I remember no period in which the honour of the nation was maintained at ſo reaſonable a rate."

Domitius

Domitius Enobarbus (Admiral K.) ſucceeded Quintius Curtius in the debate, to this effect.

" Mr Preſident, Sir,

If I did not conceive myſelf in ſome meaſure called upon to ſay a few words upon this occaſion, from the nature of my profeſſion, my poor opinions ſhould not have taken up the time of the Houſe. I riſe therefore to declare, that the conduct of Spain is manifeſtly contradictory to its profeſſions; — that diſavowing the fact, while it heaps honours upon the actor, is the groſſeſt of all abſurdities, and what no nation but this could poſſibly behold without the utmoſt indignation.

Some gentlemen, Sir, have been pleaſed to inſinuate as a vindication of the convention, and an argument in favour of the Spaniſh declaration, that Don Franciſco Bucarelli is diſgraced at the Spaniſh court. This is a circumſtance, however, which I fancy they will find much difficulty in proving. — Yet let us even ſuppoſe it proved, the diſgrace of that officer comes too late, to afford us any real ſatisfaction. He ſhould have been degraded at firſt: — he ſhould have been puniſhed in an exemplary manner, for diſobeying the orders of his own prince, and invading the territory of ours. His Catholic Majeſty, Mr Preſident, has a right, if he pleaſes, to overlook Bucarelli's miſconduct as far as it relates to himſelf; but he has no right to protect him from our vengeance. Had he committed a forgery upon our bank, and taken refuge in the Eſcurial itſelf, we would have dragged him from the boſom of his maſter; — why then, Sir, is an increaſe of guilt to screen him from puniſhment? If the King of Spain has not plundered us of our property, Bucarelli has. Let us demand the ſpoiler. Let us make him an example to the lateſt poſterity. Had not the court of Madrid diſavowed his conduct, we ſhould have ſpread deſolation through her cities. He avows his conduct, yet eſcapes. Great Britain is not afraid to call a mighty empire to an account, yet we ſhrink at the name of Bucarelli, and give him public triumph over us, that renders robbery illuſtrious, and hangs out an equal temptation to every other officer in the Spaniſh ſervice."

The next ſpeaker was Fabricius Attilla (Mr S — r).

" Mr Preſident, Sir,

When the papers relative to the Spaniſh convention were originally called for, I imagined the deſign of their being brought before us, was to give the houſe every neceſſary information with reſpect to this memorable tranſaction, from the original diſpute between the officers of the two nations in Falkland iſland, down to the concluſion of the late treaty, which is likely to make ſo reputable a figure in the annals of this country, — in order to form a true judgement upon the merit of our miniſters; in order to ſee the extent of their wiſdom, and the greatneſs of their fortitude; in order to aſcertain how far either our juſtice, or our honour, will allow us to give their conduct the ſanction of our public approbation.

The extracts now lying on your table, Mr Preſident, (for the papers before you are nothing more than extracts), convey no material intelligence, as far as I am able to form an opinion upon the ſubject; and I do not find, in the courſe of the debate, that any gentleman appears to have received more ſatisfaction than myſelf. The chief circumſtance which ſtrikes every body is the mutilation of the papers. What, Sir, are there any articles in the negotiation, which our miniſters are afraid to diſcover, any paſſages which they dare not avow? -- The mind which is free from blame, has nothing to dread from inquiry: why then this diſingenuouſneſs, this obvious want of candour? Whence is it, that the correſpondence between Mr Harris, and the Spaniſh miniſter at Madrid, does not explain the minuteſt particular with exactneſs? In the weighty concerns of a nation, Sir, all ſhould be explicit to the moſt rigid nicety of preciſion. For my own part, I am inclined to think, that this ſeeming treaty with Spain was nothing more than a private agreement with France; and that we are even indebted to France for that ſhadow of apology with which the Spaniards have condeſcended to honour us. I therefore hope the Noble Lord who viſibly directs the great machine of government, will inform the houſe, whether France did not interpoſe directly or indirectly as a mediator in this affair; and whether it was not owing to the mediation of the French court, that we have patched up the preſent temporary reconciliation with his Catholic Majeſty."

To this Mutius Scævola replied:

" Mr Preſident, Sir,

I am not a little ſurpriſed, that gentlemen

men who are ſo anxious to bring a large quantity of papers before the Houſe, do not ſeem to conſider the little which is brought, with ſome ſmall degree of candour and propriety. The ſole queſtion on the papers before us, Mr Preſident, is, Whether they contain enough to ſatisfy our prudence and our honour; whether they appear the ſolid baſis of a reputable agreement with Spain, or give up the rights and character of the crown to his Catholic Majeſty? If, in great points, we have been enabled to procure ſufficient conceſſions from the court of Madrid, what but the groſſeſt prejudice can poſſibly ſuppoſe, that in little matters we have ſhametully relaxed? The fewer the papers before you, Mr Preſident, provided theſe few are ſatisfactory, the eaſier it will be for the Houſe to decide upon the merits or demerits of the convention. Had government the leaſt deſign of deceiving, or was in the leaſt afraid of avowing their conduct, they would have covered your table, they would have crouded your chambers with memorials, replies, rejoinders, and replications; they would have intimidated with fatigue, and confounded with perplexity. They would have piled writings upon writings, till the moſt inveterate of their enemies would have been terrified by examination. But, conſcious at leaſt of their intentional rectitude, they deſpiſe ſo deſpicable an artifice; they reſt ſecurely on a plain fact or two, obvious to the judgement, and light to the recollection: it only remains for the wiſdom of the Houſe to decide, and to that deciſion they appeal with the utmoſt confidence, yet with the moſt ſubmiſſive reſpect.

Malevolence, Mr Preſident, finding nothing in the papers to attack, is ingenious to diſcover ſome new ſource of invective againſt the miniſter. He is now therefore aſked, whether France did not act as a mediator in the late diſpute? Suppoſe ſhe had, Sir, is it any thing uncuſtomary for nations to act mediationally? Mediation in public is no more diſhonourable than in private life, and implies no more than the good offices of a third, to reconcile two contending parties. However, to ſatisfy the gentleman who has been pleaſed to aſk this queſtion, I refer him to what I ſaid on the firſt day of the ſeſſions. I then declared, that England had not employed France as a mediator, I now repeat the aſſertion, and dare a refutation.—The memory of our patriots ſeems very well adapted to their purpoſes; it forgets every thing they hate to hear, and retains only what is injurious to government. Perhaps having now aſſerted that France was not employed by England as a mediatreſs, I may be aſked, if ſhe did not *interpoſe* in *ſome* manner? Gentlemen, Sir, may catechiſe me eternally in this vague, this indeterminate language, annexing particular ideas to words of general ſignification: but I ſubmit to the Houſe, whether a proceeding of this nature is not quite unparliamentary. We do not come here to anſwer interrogatories, but to reaſon upon buſineſs. I am ready to take my ſhare in every debate, but I do not hold myſelf obliged to ſatisfy every inquiry of prejudice or malignity. I am a member of your Houſe, Mr Preſident, not a criminal at your bar, and am determined to ſupport, not only the privileges, but the dignity of my character.

[*To be continued.*]

Proceedings on a controverted election for New Shoreham.

A Warrant was ordered, Nov. 20, to be iſſued, for the election of a member for New Shoreham, in the room of Sir Samuel Corniſh, Bt, deceaſed.

A petition of Thomas Rumbold, Eſq; was preſented to the Commons, Dec. 3, ſetting forth, That at the election aforementioned, John Purling and William James, Eſqs, and the petitioner, were candidates; that the petitioner was duly elected, the number of perſons who had right to vote, that polled at the election, being in the whole 128, of which 87 gave their voices for the petitioner, 37 for Mr Purling, and 4 for Mr James; and that, this notwithſtanding, Hugh Roberts, the returning officer, did arbitrarily and illegally, and without any cauſe but the wicked partiality of his own mind, declare the votes given in favour of the petitioner to be illegal, and returned the ſaid John Purling as the perſon duly elected; and therefore praying the Houſe to give the petitioner ſuch relief as the nature of his caſe requires, and to inflict ſuch puniſhment upon the returning officer as the enormity of his guilt requires. This petition having been taken into conſideration on the 11th, a ſelect committee was appointed for determining the merits of it, in the manner directed by the act of laſt ſeſſion, *to regulate the trials of contro-*

verted

verted elections [xxxii. 345.]; and it was ordered, that the committee do meet forthwith in the new-committee chamber appointed for hearing the trials of controverted elections, and that the fees of this committee's clerk ſhould be the ſame with the fees of the clerk of the committee of privileges and elections.

On the 17th, Mr Fuller informed the Houſe, that the ſelect committee had determined, That Thomas Rumbold, Eſq; the petitioner, ought to have been returned, and, That he is duly elected, a burgeſs, to ſerve in this preſent parliament for the borough of New Shoreham. Theſe determinations were ordered to be entered in the journals of the Houſe; and the deputy-clerk of the crown was ordered to attend next day, with the return, and to amend it, by raſing out the name of John Purling, Eſq; and inſerting the name of Thomas Rumbold, Eſq; inſtead thereof. (Which he did accordingly).

Mr Fuller alſo reported the following five reſolutions of the committee; which he afterwards delivered in at the table, and they were read, viz.

"1. That it appears to this committee, That, at the laſt election for New Shoreham, 87 perſons voted for Mr Rumbold, 37 for Mr Purling, and 4 for Mr James; that all who voted for Mr Rumbold, except one, took the bribery-oath before they gave their votes; that Hugh Roberts, the returning officer, put queries to the names of 76 of the voters for Mr Rumbold, at the time they gave their votes; and immediately on the cloſe of the poll, declared Mr Purling duly elected.

2. That it is the opinion of this committee, That the conduct of the returning officer, in taking the poll and making the return, at the laſt election of a burgeſs to ſerve in parliament for the borough of New Shoreham, was illegal.

3. That it appears to this committee, That, in the borough of New Shoreham, a ſociety has for many years ſubſiſted, which has aſſumed the name of *The Chriſtian Society;* that none but voters for repreſentatives in parliament were ever admitted into the ſociety, and that a great majority of the voters for New Shoreham were members; that the ſociety had a conſtant clerk; that they held a regular monthly, and frequent occaſional meetings; and that whenever they met, a flag was hoiſted to give notice of ſuch meeting; that the members of the ſociety, about three years ago, entered into articles for raiſing and diſtributing ſmall ſums of money to charitable uſes, but that theſe articles were deſigned only to cover the real intent of their inſtitution; that the principal purpoſe of their meetings was for what they called *Burgeſſing buſineſs;* that they all took an oath of ſecrecy, and entered into a bond under a penalty of five hundred pounds, to bind them all together, with regard to burgeſſing, but that the condition of the bond does not preciſely appear; that upon any vacancy in the repreſentation of the borough, the ſociety always appointed a committee, to treat with the candidates for the purchaſe of the ſeat, and that the committee were conſtantly inſtructed, to get the moſt money, and make the beſt bargain they could; that the ſociety never appointed a committee for any other purpoſe, and that they had no ſtanding committee; that, on a falſe report of the death of Sir Samuel Corniſh in February laſt, the ſociety was called together by the ſignal of the flag; that many of the members at that meeting (which was very numerous) declared, they would ſupport the higheſt bidder; that ſome, and amongſt them Hugh Roberts, the returning officer at the laſt election, expreſſed themſelves offended at ſuch a declaration, and ſaid, that they were afraid of conſequences, for the ſociety was only a heap of bribery, and withdrew from the ſociety; that one of thoſe who withdrew, going, about two months ago, to a meeting of the ſociety, was treated with harſh expreſſions, and told he came amongſt them as a ſpy; that, however, the ſociety continued to meet; that their meetings were frequent near the time of the election; that it was ſaid, that a committee was appointed after the death of Sir Samuel Corniſh; that none of the members ſaid to be of that committee voted at the laſt election, though moſt of them were in New Shoreham on the day of the election; that, three days after the election, the ſociety was reported to be diſſolved, but that the members of it have ſince reſumed their meetings:—That, after evidence of theſe facts had been laid before this committee, the counſel for Mr Purling informed this committee, that he was inſtructed, by his client, to acquaint the court, that he could not carry his caſe further than by the witneſſes already examined;

amined; that he could not impeach Mr Rumbold's election, or affect his votes; and therefore that he would not give him any more trouble.

4. That it is the opinion of this committee, That this committee, having tried the matter of the petition referred to them, cannot make any further inquiry into the tranſactions of the ſaid ſociety.

5. That it is the opinion of this committee, That a further inquiry into the tranſactions of the ſaid ſociety ought to be made."

This report was taken into conſideration on the 29th of January. The reſolutions being read a ſecond time, the four firſt were poſtponed, and the laſt was agreed to by the Houſe. Then it was reſolved, *nem. con.* That the ſaid inquiry ſhould be heard at the bar of the Houſe; Thurſday Feb. 14. was appointed for hearing it, (which was however afterwards put off till the 18th); and the returning officer, and ſixteen other perſons, were ordered to attend, to be examined touching the inquiry; as was alſo John Parlington, with all the books and papers belonging to the ſociety, or which any wiſe related to their tranſactions. On a motion, the two firſt reſolutions were again read; and it was reſolved, That the charge contained in them againſt Hugh Roberts, the returning officer, ſhould be heard at the bar, on Friday, Feb. 8.; that copies of the charge ſhould be ſent to him, and he be at liberty to be heard by his counſel; and that John Brown ſhould attend, to be examined touching the ſaid charge.

Accordingly, on the 8th of February, Hugh Roberts was called in, and the charge againſt him read: and he having ſaid that he was not guilty of the charge, the original poll was produced, the numbers for the ſeveral candidates were read, John Brown was examined in ſupport of the charge, and Roberts was heard in his defence; and he having propoſed to produce evidence in ſupport of what he had alledged in his defence, the further hearing was put off till the 12th. On which day, after examining ſeveral witneſſes produced by him, the Houſe reſolved, "That Hugh Roberts, the late returning officer for the borough of New Shoreham in the county of Suſſex, having, at the laſt election for the ſaid borough, received upon the poll 87 perſons who voted for Mr Rumbold, and who all, except one, had taken the bribery-oath; and 37 who voted for Mr Purling; and having, immediately on the cloſe of the poll, declared Mr Purling duly elected, and returned him accordingly, hath thereby acted illegally, and in breach of the privilege of this Houſe." And for his ſaid offence he was ordered to be taken into the cuſtody of the ſerjeant at arms.

Next day, Feb. 13. a petition of the ſaid Hugh Roberts was preſented, and read; ſetting forth, That the petitioner, with all humility, acknowledging the offence by which he had incurred the diſpleaſure of the Houſe, and their juſtice in puniſhing him for the ſame, and begging their pardon, implored them to extend their wonted humanity and compaſſion to him, by diſcharging him from his confinement. On which he was ordered to be brought to the bar next morning. Which he was accordingly, and there, upon his knees, received a reprimand from Mr Speaker, and was ordered to be diſcharged out of cuſtody, paying his fees. And it was ordered, *nem. con.* that Mr Speaker be deſired to print the ſpeech made by him upon that occaſion. Which he did accordingly, and was as follows.

HUGH ROBERTS,

YOU have been convicted, upon the cleareſt and moſt ſatisfactory proof, of returning a member to this Houſe, againſt a very great majority of votes admitted by yourſelf, and which now ſtand upon the poll.

This offence, conſidered in the abſtract, and without the accompanying circumſtances, is a crime of an atrocious nature. It ſtrikes at the very being of this Houſe; for if practices of this ſort were to obtain, the Commons of Great Britain, who are now the repreſentatives of the free people of this kingdom, would be merely the delegates of corrupt returning officers.

In vain have our anceſtors been anxiouſly careful to ſecure the freedom of elections, by all the means which human wiſdom and foreſight could ſuggeſt; in vain have they particularly guarded againſt the partiality of the returning officer, and obliged him, by every tie, to a faithful diſcharge of that truſt which the conſtitution hath repoſed in his hands, if men are to be found daring enough to ſend members to this Houſe who

who were never chosen by the legal electors.

You have said, that you did not receive the votes absolutely, but only admitted them to poll conditionally, and subject to future revision, as appears by the queries set against their names.

I think this circumstance alone, was it true, would not much avail you: for I have always been of opinion, (although I do not know that the resolutions of the House have gone so far), that the practice of receiving votes with queries, by the mere authority of the returning officer, and without the consent of the parties, is illegal. I am sure it is dangerous: for if once it be admitted by this House, that the returning officer has a right to receive votes upon terms which are to subject them to his future decision, after the poll is closed, and the numbers known, it will always be in the power of that officer so to manage the queried votes, as to return which of the candidates he pleases; and if he is either an artful man himself, or artfully assisted by others, he will also be able so to do the business, as to make it difficult to set aside what he hath done, and more difficult to punish him for doing it.

But your case does not afford you even this excuse: for it has been proved, that although you reserved the queried votes for future discussion and reconsideration, you made your return without either, as soon as the poll was over; rejecting, as you declared, all those who had voted for one of the candidates, (which amounted to a great majority of the whole), on account, as you alledged, of corruption; notwithstanding you had administered the oath against bribery to all, except one, of those you thought proper to reject.

There are, however, circumstances in your case which greatly extenuate your offence, and which the House hath, with pleasure, laid hold of, to mitigate the severity of your punishment; and this they have done at the recommendation of those very respectable gentlemen who composed that committee, which, by its conduct upon this occasion, hath merited not only the thanks of the House, but the general applause of the Public.—By a steady attention to justice, and a firm perseverance in obtaining it, they have surmounted a variety of difficulties, in carrying into execution a new law, which has founded a new court of judicature, for the trial of parliamentary elections; a law, which, if it continues to be executed for the future with equal abilities and integrity, as it has been in this instance, will be a blessing to this country, and do honour to the memory of the person who planned, and to the parliament which adopted and passed it.

You have proved, that you were formerly a member of a club, in the borough over which you presided, which hath profanely assumed the name of the *Christian Club*; a club instituted for the most infamous purpose, that of selling the borough to the highest bidder; that this club consists of a great majority of the electors; and that the members of it bind themselves to one another, and to secrecy, by oaths, in writing, and bonds with large penalties; that they carry on this scandalous traffick by a select committee, who never appear or vote at any election, on account of their scruples of conscience, having actually received the stipulated price of the borough; but that the rest of the members of this club vote as they are directed by their committee, and, without hesitation, take the oath against bribery, (as they did in the present instance), and, when the election is over, receive their share of the price which has been paid to their factors.

You proved, likewise, that you voluntarily quitted this club in February last, when there was no vacancy, and when you could have no expectation of being the returning officer in case a vacancy should happen. It has likewise appeared in evidence, that you acted by the advice of counsel.

And you have insisted, that though you may have acted illegally, you have not acted intentionally wrong; and that you should not have rejected the queried votes, if you had not been convinced in your conscience that they were all corrupted.

These are the favourable circumstances under which the House have considered your case; and, on account of them, have inflicted upon you the mildest punishment that the nature of their proceedings will permit.

And I am, in obedience to their commands, to REPRIMAND you for this offence; which I now do; and I am, by their order, to acquaint you, which I also do, that you are discharged, paying your fees.

On Monday, Feb. 18. the Houſe proceeded to the hearing of the inquiry into the tranſactions of the aforementioned *Chriſtian ſociety*. On which ſeveral witneſſes were examined; and then it was ordered, That leave ſhould be given to bring in a bill, to incapacitate John Burnett, Charles Hannington, Francis Haſelgrove, Thomas Haſelgrove, John Pedman junior, Ralph Moor, Thomas Parſons, Thomas Snook junior, Thomas Hannington, John Hannington, John Robinſon, William Cheeſman, Richard Blair, George Browne, John Parſons, John Curl, Frederick Dean, William Dean, Harry Sawers, Samuel Tuppen, John Sawers, Thomas Crowter, John Bicknell, Matthias Truſler, Thomas Pockney, Joſeph Dedman, John Dean, James Robinſon, John Whiting, William Stevens, John Bawcomb, Robert Parker, John Hogsfleſh, John Purſe, John Dean, Thomas Jennings, John Snook junior, Richard Tilſtone, William Turner, Walter Sawyers, Charles Mitchell, John Jarmand, Robert Grover, John Wood, Friend Daniel, William Gratwick, Nathaniel Hillman, Thomas Roberts, John Aſhman, William Cooter, Thomas Froſt, Michael Smith, Richard Carver, Michael Durrant, Emery Churcher, John Worton, Walter Broad, Thomas Hollingham, Richard Stoneham, James Bennett, Samuel Wilſon, Clement Freeman, William Laſſeter, William Juppe, Thomas Crowter, John Barnard, James Mitchell, James Millar otherwiſe Miller, William Nenham, Jeffery Carver, Thomas Robinſon, Randall Button, James Carver, John Martin, John Dedman ſenior, William Jennings, William Hards, Thomas Gear, William Ruſhbridge, Henry Robinſon, and Henry Hannington, from voting at elections of members to ſerve in parliament, and for the preventing bribery and corruption in the election of members to ſerve in parliament for the borough of New Shoreham, in the county of Suſſex; and that Mr Fuller, Lord Charles Spencer, Mr Montagu, Mr Fielde, Mr Alderman Trecothick, Sir Edward Aſtley, Lord John Cavendiſh, Mr Marſham, Mr Richard Fuller, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Mr Thomas Howe, Mr Whately, Mr Byrne, Mr Ongley, the Lord Henley, and Mr Dunning, do prepare, and bring in, the ſame.

After which it was reſolved, That an humble addreſs ſhould be preſented to the King, that his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to order his Attorney-General to proſecute William Hards, Thomas Gear, William Ruſhbridge, Henry Robinſon, and Henry Hannington, for an illegal and corrupt conſpiracy in relation to the late election of a member to ſerve in parliament for the borough of New Shoreham. Which addreſs having been preſented, Mr Treaſurer of the Houſehold, on the 26th, reported, that his Majeſty had commanded him to acquaint the Houſe, that he would give directions as deſired by the addreſs.

On the 1ſt of March Mr Fuller preſented a bill to incapacitate John Burnett, &c. from voting, &c. which was received, and read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on the 14th. It was alſo ordered, that the bill ſhould be printed; that a printed copy of it, and of the order for the ſecond reading of it, ſhould be ſerved on the ſeveral perſons named therein; and that leaving the ſaid copies at the places of abode of the reſpective perſons ſhould be deemed good ſervice.

On Thurſday, March 14. a petition of 66 of the above 81 perſons was preſented, expreſſing their hope, that the Houſe would give them an opportunity of hearing, confronting, and anſwering, any evidence, that tended to charge them, or any of them, with any criminal conduct, and offering ſuch reaſons and producing ſuch evidence as might prevent the bill from paſſing; and praying, that they might be heard by themſelves, or their counſel, againſt the bill. This petition was ordered to lie on the table till the ſecond reading of the bill, which was put off till the 22d, and the petitioners then to be heard by their counſel if they thought fit.— On the 22d of March the ſecond reading was put off till the 27th, and then to the 11th of April.

Proceedings of the Commons, on a complaint againſt news-writers for publiſhing their ſpeeches, &c.

ON a motion made, Feb. 5. 1771, two reſolutions of the Houſe, of Feb. 26. 1728, were read, viz. 1. "Reſolved, *nem. con.* That it is an indignity to, and a breach of the privilege of this Houſe, for any perſon to preſume to give, in written or printed news-papers, any account or minutes of the debates or other proceedings of this Houſe, or of any committee thereof." — 2. "Reſolved, *nem.*

nem. con. That, upon the diſcovery of the authors, printers, or publiſhers, of any ſuch written or printed news-paper, this Houſe will proceed againſt the offenders with the utmoſt ſeverity." Theſe reſolutions were ordered to be printed in the Votes of the ſaid 5th of February; and they were ſo printed accordingly.

Complaint being made Feb. 8. of the printed news-paper, intitled, "*The Gazetteer, and New Daily Advertiſer, Friday, Feb.* 8. 1771, printed for R. Thompſon;" and alſo of the printed news-paper intitled, "*The Middleſex Journal, or Chronicle of Liberty, from Tueſday, Feb.* 5. *to Thurſday, Feb.* 7. 1771, printed for J. Wheble;" as miſrepreſenting the ſpeeches, and reflecting on ſeveral of the members, of the Houſe, in contempt of the order, and in breach of the privilege, of the Houſe; the ſaid papers were, upon motion, delivered in at the table, ſeveral paragraphs therein were read, and R. Thompſon and J. Wheble were ordered to attend the Houſe on the Monday morning following. — On which day, their attendance was put off till the Thurſday following; and then to the Tueſday after.

On Tueſday, Feb. 19. the order of the day, for their attendance, having been read, and they not attending, the meſſenger to whom the orders of the 8th were delivered, being called upon to give an account of the ſervice thereof, acquainted the Houſe, that he had ſerved the orders of the 8th, for the attendance of Meſſ. Thompſon and Wheble, upon Monday the 11th; but that he had not ſerved them with any further order for their attendance on the 19th. It was then ordered, 115 to 33, that they ſhould attend on the Thurſday morning after.

On Thurſday, Feb. 21. the orders of the day being read for the attendance of Meſſ. Thompſon and Wheble, and they not attending, the meſſenger to whom the orders were delivered being called upon to give an account of the ſervice thereof, acquainted the Houſe, That he went to Mr Thompſon's houſe on the evening of the Tueſday before, and being informed by his ſervant that he was not at home, he left a copy of the order with his ſervant, and deſired him to give it to his maſter when he came home; that he went again on Wedneſday morning to the houſe, and was again informed he was not at home. He gave an account almoſt ſimilar of the ſervice of the order on Mr Wheble. They were both ordered to attend the Houſe on the Tueſday morning after; and it was ordered, that the ſervice of the order, by leaving a copy of it at the uſual place of abode of each of them reſpectively, ſhould be deemed equal to perſonal ſervice, and be good ſervice.

On Tueſday, Feb. 26. the orders of the day for the attendance of Meſſ. Thompſon and Wheble being read, and they not attending; and the meſſenger having acquainted the Houſe, that he had, on the evening of the Thurſday before, gone to the houſe of each of them, and being informed he was not at home, ſhowed the original order to his ſervant, and left a copy of it with him, deſiring him to give it to his maſter when he came home, which he promiſed to do; they were both, for their contempt in not obeying the order of the Houſe, for their attendance that day, ordered to be taken into the cuſtody of the ſerjeant at arms, or his deputy. Carried 160, againſt 17.

On Monday, March 4. the deputy ſerjeant at arms acquainted the Houſe, that though he had been ſeveral times at the reſpective houſes of Meſſ. Wheble and Thompſon, and had made diligent ſearch after them, in order to take them into cuſtody, he had not yet been able to meet with either of them. The Houſe reſolved, to addreſs the King to iſſue his proclamation for apprehending John Wheble and R. Thompſon, with a promiſe of reward; and that the addreſs ſhould be preſented by ſuch members as were of the privy council.

On Thurſday, March 7. Mr Onſlow reported, that their addreſs of the Monday preceding had been preſented to the King; and that his Majeſty had commanded him to acquaint the Houſe, that he would give directions accordingly.

Next day was iſſued, and ſpeedily publiſhed in the uſual manner all over the kingdom, and inſerted in the three ſubſequent gazettes,

By the KING, A PROCLAMATION,

For apprehending John Wheble and R. Thompſon.

GEORGE R.

WHereas on the 8th day of February laſt, complaint being made to the Houſe of Commons of the printed Newspaper, intitled, *The Gazetteer, and New Daily Advertiſer, Friday Feb.* 8. 1771, printed for R. Thompſon, and alſo of the printed news-paper, intitled, *The Middleſex Journal, or Chronicle of Liberty, from Tueſday Feb.* 5. *to Thurſday Feb.* 7. 1771, print-

ed for J. Wheble, as misrepresenting the speeches and reflecting on several of the members of the said House, in contempt of the order, and in breach of the privilege, of the said House; it was ordered, That the said J. Wheble and R. Thompson should attend the said House of Commons; and they not having obeyed the said order, it was thereupon ordered, by the said House of Commons, that the said John Wheble and R. Thompson should be taken into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending the said House, or his deputy: And whereas the said Deputy Serjeant having informed the House, that he had not been able to meet with the said John Wheble and R. Thompson, or either of them, though he had been several times at their respective houses, and had made diligent search after them, to take them into custody, an humble address hath been presented to us by the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs, in parliament assembled, that we would be graciously pleased to issue our royal proclamation for apprehending the said John Wheble and R. Thompson, with a promise of a reward for the same: We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to issue this our royal proclamation, hereby requiring and commanding all our loving subjects whatsoever to discover and apprehend, or cause the said John Wheble and R. Thompson, or either of them, to be discovered and apprehended, and to carry him or them before some of our justices of the peace, or chief magistrates, of the county, town, or place, where he or they shall be apprehended; who are respectively required to secure the said John Wheble and R. Thompson, and thereof give speedy notice to one of our Principal Secretaries of State, to the end he or they may be forthcoming to be dealt withal and proceeded against according to law. And for the prevention of an escape of the said John Wheble and R. Thompson, or either of them, into parts beyond the seas, we do require and command all our officers of the customs, and other our officers and subjects of and in our respective ports and maritime towns and places within our kingdom of Great Britain, that they, and every of them, in their respective places and stations, be careful and diligent in the examination of all persons that shall pass, or endeavour to pass, beyond the seas; and if they shall discover the said John Wheble and R. Thompson, or either of them, then to cause him or them to be apprehended and secured, and to give notice thereof as aforesaid. And we do hereby strictly charge and command all our loving subjects, as they will answer the contrary at their perils, that they do not any wise conceal, but do discover him or them the said John Wheble and R. Thompson, to the end he or they may be secured. And for the encouragement of all persons to be diligent and careful in endeavouring to discover and apprehend the said John Wheble and R. Thompson, we do hereby further declare, that whosoever shall discover and apprehend the said John Wheble and R. Thompson, or either of them, within three weeks from the date hereof, and shall bring him or them the said John Wheble and R. Thompson before some justice of the peace or chief magistrate as aforesaid, shall have and receive, as a reward for the discovery, apprehending, and bringing the said John Wheble and R. Thompson, or either of them, before such justice of the peace or chief magistrate as aforesaid, the sum of fifty pounds for each; which our commissioners of our treasury are hereby required and directed to pay accordingly.

Given at our court at St James's, the eighth day of March, 1771, in the eleventh year of our reign.

GOD save the KING.

On Tuesday, March 12. complaint was made to the House, of the following news-papers, viz. 1. The morning Chronicle, and London Advertiser, Monday March 4. 1771, printed for William Woodfall; 2. The St James's Chronicle, or British evening Post, from Thursday, March 7. to Saturday, March 9. 1771, printed by Henry Baldwin; 3. The London Packet, or New Evening Post, from Wednesday, Feb. 27. to Friday March 1. 1771, printed for T. Evans; 4. The Whitehall Evening Post, from Thursday, Feb. 28. to Saturday, March 2. 1771, printed and sold by T. Wright; 5. The General Evening Post (London), from Thursday, March 7. to Saturday, March 9. 1771, sold by S. Bladon; 6. The London Evening Post, from Thursday, March 7. to Saturday, March 9. 1771, printed for J. Miller, — as containing the debates and misrepresenting the speeches of several of the

members of the Houſe, in contempt of the orders, and in breach of the privilege, of the Houſe. It was reſolved, with reſpect to each of the papers ſucceſſively, that it ſhould be delivered in at the table, and read; and they were accordingly ſo given in ſucceſſively, and ſeveral paragraphs of each was read. Then by a ſeparate order upon each, the ſeveral publiſhers were ordered to attend the Houſe upon the Thurſday morning following; but this was not carried without many interruptions by motions for an adjournment; particularly, in the caſe of Mr Evans, there were no fewer than five ſuch motions, one after the paragraphs were read, a ſecond on the motion being made for his attendance, a third on an amendment being propoſed to that motion, a fourth upon a ſecond amendment being propoſed, and a fifth upon its being propoſed to put the previous queſtion, that the firſt propoſed queſtion be now put; ſo that every inch of ground was fought: all which motions for an adjournment, however, paſſed in the negative.

[*To be continued.*]

A letter from the Duke of Choiſeul the day after his arrival at Chanteloux (his country-ſeat) to the Marchioneſs of ****. [45.]

I Arrived here yeſterday evening, ſupped in a family-way, eat very heartily; and *was ſenſible that I was no longer miniſter.*

I had a very good night's repoſe, waked finely refreſhed; and *was ſenſible that I was no longer miniſter.*

I got up without any thoughts of what I had to do in the day; I had no importunate attendants to diſpatch; no indiſcreet ſuitors to refuſe; no diſſenſions to appeaſe; and *was ſenſible that I was no longer miniſter.*

I breakfaſted quite at my eaſe; felt through the windows a bitter cold wind, which proved to me that they were not cloſe enough; ſent to buy ſome ſheepſkins, cut them, fitted a part of them myſelf; and *was ſenſible that I was no longer miniſter.*

Cold as the weather was, I went out alone, before dinner, a-ſhooting, killed a hare, pouched it, returned home, gave it my cook; and *was ſenſible that I was no longer miniſter.*

I dined at an early hour, ſtill in a family-way, with a ſpecial good ſtomach; and *was ſenſible that I was no longer miniſter.*

I cannot however conclude with offering you my intereſt, *being ſenſible that I am no longer miniſter.*

But am nevertheleſs ever yours, &c.

SIR, *London, March* 14.

I Shall not pretend to determine, whether our miniſters have acted with a becoming prudence and ſpirit in their late negotiation with Spain, the judgement of the nation being by this time pretty well ſettled upon that point; but this I am ſure of, thoſe ſhameful wretches, who, both in and out of doors, have in their diſcourſes moſt perfidiouſly acknowledged the right of Spain to the Falkland iſlands, are the moſt baſe and deſpicable miſcreants of this baſe degenerate age: But what will not men of this ſort do for their ſalaries?

I ſhould be glad to know, upon what reaſoning theſe honeſt Engliſhmen pretend to admit the Spaniſh claim to all America. Is it upon the firſt diſcovery of that quarter of the globe? Suppoſe an Engliſh ſhip was to ſail ſo far ſouth beyond Cape Horn as to diſcover another continent, which is ſuppoſed to ſurround that part of the globe, would that give England a right to that whole continent, or to any of the iſlands or countries they had never taken poſſeſſion of, or attempted to ſettle? — Or do theſe tools of adminiſtration admit the Spaniſh claim to America from Pope Alexander's bull of donation. No, Sir, they know the nonſenſe of ſuch Papal pretenſions; which cannot be better illuſtrated than it was by Sir Robert Davies, Attorney-General in Ireland, in the reign of K. James I. who, ſpeaking of the Pope's gift of America to the crown of Spain, ſays, as I remember, to this effect: "His Holineſs's giving America to Spain, puts me in mind of the black gentleman who took our Saviour up to the pinnacle of the temple, and ſhewed him all the regions of the earth, telling him, "All theſe will I give thee if thou wilt worſhip me;" which regions, not being Satan's to give, exhibits juſt ſuch a right as Pope Alexander had to give away America to Ferdinand, and pretty much upon the ſame terms, viz. If thou wilt worſhip me." Our worthies have better reaſons for admitting the Spaniſh claim: and I will tell you what they are; it ſerves the purpoſe of the miniſter; he pays them, and they worſhip him in return.

SEBASTIAN.

SIR,

SIR, *York-buildings, March 8.*

PErmit this letter to appear in your paper; I dare engage it will attract the curiosity and attention of the physical gentry, to whom I am considerably indebted, and oblige Arthritics.

It is a melancholy reflection, that our learned physicians will so obstinately and perversely oppose, in this distressing dangerous disease the Gout, a practice which they much want; and interfere in a malady they confess they know not how to treat with reputation. It may therefore with propriety be demanded of them, can this behaviour proceed from the peculiar esteem and regard they have to the service and preservation of mankind; or not rather to downright avarice, lucrative views? They rail at that method which Nature directs in her wise operation, sweat, in every attack of this painful disease, so justly called the scandal of physic; a distemper which baffles their most diligent investigation. As our celebrated physicians have openly declared their deficiency in the knowledge of this intricate disease, and incapable of treating it better than by such medicines as are now in vogue, and what their predecessors used, which they still find of fatal consequence; therefore this modest question may be asked them, Why they persist then in this wrong method, acting so notoriously against the light of reason, and the nature of the disease, which appears relieved, and this almost instantaneously, by perspiration, and breathing sweats? In a degree proportionate to these is the remission of pain. The more copious the discharge, the sooner the fit is brought to its proper crisis. This is the method indicated and pointed out by Nature herself towards effecting a cure; and physicians must labour in vain, unless they take Nature for their guide. Now such medicines as are wholly diaphoretic, and which assist Nature in her attempts to discharge the morbific matter by sweat, must be right; therefore it must be prudent to follow where Nature guides us; safe and unerring to proceed, where she kindly leads and points out the way. But this salutary end can never be attained by large doses of *Capsicum Indicum*, *Camphora*, *Gum Guajacum*, *Zinziber*, *Pulv. Aromatic*, *Opium*, nor *mineral Compositions*. These are the medicines, along with the *Cortex*, and *Confectio Cardiaca*, by which our wise physicians expect to cure this formidable disease. But, if these medicines fail, along with repeated *Cathartics* and *Phlebotomy*, (as I am sure they will), the deluded patient is next sent to Bath, and often falls a prey to other diseases concomitant, but for the Gout the patient had been unacquainted with. But there are none so blind as those who willfully shut their eyes.

With regard to sweating, what objection can the physical gentry have to this salutary evacuation, when it is observed in almost all disorders, that this is the discharge unassisted Nature seems most inclined to procure? which so quickly relieves most of the distempers mankind are subject to, discharging the morbid cause of its oppression, by a million of outlets, through the cutaneous pores! Are not perspiration and sweating the most likely, as indeed they are the most usual methods of Nature, to relieve the Gout? And must it not be rather from accident, than constitutional choice, that Nature ever uses any other means? Sweating is Nature's surest method of expelling diseases, which, whenever defective, soon amounts to a fit of sickness; and this is the reason why, in hot climates, people no sooner find the disposition to sweating cease, than they find the disposition to health cease along with it.

The great Author of our being never intended mankind to die of, or indeed to be afflicted with, this disorder, which now proves so fatal; but it is entailed upon us for the depravity of our appetites, the consequence of luxury and intemperance. Nevertheless, Providence does not desert us; for he blesses us with the means of preservation, if we will but rightly seek for it: such wonderful medicines being found out in the vegetable kingdom, subservient to that end, which are capable of curing the Gout, as well as other disorders incident to human nature. But if, through prevailing obstinacy and prejudice on the one hand, and chicanery on the other, these happy discoveries are slighted and neglected, we need not wonder that multitudes of people fall immaturely martyrs to the Gout, who by prudent management, and proper medicine, might long have flourished useful members to their country. The world, no doubt, has been abused in nostrums, by authors ignorant of the *materia medica*; but is that a rule why those who are regularly initiated into

into the ſcience, ſhould continue the abuſe? For my part, phyſic has been my ſtudy and amuſement above forty years; this remedy my favourite ſcheme the beſt part of that term; in which I have brought it to ſuch perfection, that in the ſpace of a few days this remedy will cure the diſeaſe with more celerity, certainty, and exactneſs, than an ague by the *cortex*. Of late we have been moſt ſingularly duped and cajoled by a foreigner, a new medical, crafty, Flemiſh I——; but the death of the Marquis of Granby, Lady Teynham, Mr Brackenburg, with other ſufferers, have given a check to his career. For the Liege Profeſſor, with his mineral powder, ſeemed to conduct his lucrative ſcheme with that dexterity, cunning, and deluſive parade, as to leave few profitable Arthritic patients for our learned and humane phyſicians. This is truly alarming, that credit ſhould ſo readily be given to ſuch a ſtripling in phyſic, and one we knew ſo little of, who had the confidence to aſſert, (and thereby deceive), he would eradicate, and totally annihilate this Herculian diſeaſe, the Gout, in eighteen or twenty months time, which from the days of Hippocrates has baffled all human means. But now the maſk is removed, it appears, how the people (by this Merry Andrew) has been impoſed upon, perhaps as groſſly as, ſome years ſince, by the Bottle Conjurer [xi. 49.]! For out of ſixty patients (at one hundred guineas each) under his care in this metropolis, we do not find that one of them has received that pleaſing benefit he ſo vigorouſly and poſitively affirmed. He may now retreat with the fruits of his ingenuity and induſtry, and laugh at our folly, unleſs compelled to refund his ill-got pelf, as ſo ſerved by his patient at Aſhford in Kent. Mr Marſhall, the learned advocate, who introduced this phyſical babbler, this very ſenſible, praiſe-worthy divine, has no cauſe to commend his medicine. Mr Kettleby refuſed affixing his teſtimony to this man's credential at Liege. If five or ſix months painful confinement by the Gout be a cure, then indeed we have more faith than wiſdom, more money than wit, to be choufed by a foreigner, when ſufficient proof might be obtained of a remedy, diſcovered by an Engliſhman, which is ſupported by inconteſtable evidence, in the moſt dangerous caſes of the Gout, a real ſpecific.

When we reflect on the credulity of mankind, and the evil conſequences ariſing from it, we are ſurpriſed at the weakneſs of the human mind. Deceived yeſterday, we become the dupes of the ſame deception to-day; the examples of paſt years, nor our own experience can ſecure us againſt it. The prevalence of this folly, and the pernicious effects of it, are viſible in the Liege impoſtor, who like *ignes fatui* will ſoon vaniſh, and leave his too credulous patients to lament, not only the pecuniary impoſition, but the ruin and deſtruction perhaps of the conſtitution. Every fit of the Gout is Nature's favour (though a bitter one) to the patient, whereby ſhe critically diſburthens herſelf of thoſe ſharp humours, which if retained would be injurious to the body; but ſhe can throw them no farther off than to the joints, where having no vent, they there diſplay their tyranny after a manner the patient can beſt tell. Now what medicine will incorporate with, and deſtroy in a friendly way, the acrimony of thoſe humours ſo pent in, muſt neceſſarily aſſuage their raging impetuoſity, and if properly evacuated by ſweat and urine, as the wiſe law of Nature decrees, cannot fail of bringing that fit to a ſpeedy period, which is yet no more than helping Nature to do that which of herſelf ſhe is not able to perform, either ſo ſurely or ſo quickly. What I can truſt to, and the patient may depend upon, is this, that whether the Gout be inveterate or not, the medicine I recommend will certainly mitigate the pain, and remove the fits, and do the ſame thing over and over again whenever they return, whether from a debauch or otherwiſe, with this conſolation, that by the change it every time makes on the blood and other juices, the ſucceeding fits grow ſtill leſs and leſs, as well as return ſeldomer, and the pains dwindle away without the leaſt detriment to the conſtitution. For this reaſon alone, if it could do nothing elſe, I think it an admirable remedy, that juſtly deſerves the appellation of a ſpecific in the Gout. The *cortex* takes off the fit of an Ague, and if duly repeated, it wholly cures the patient: but this does not ſecure him for the future; if he gets an Ague again, he muſt again take the *cortex*, and it will cure him as before. The ſame I aſſert of my medicine in the Gout; and therefore, if one be a ſpecific, pray why not the other? It is an

acceptable

acceptable medicine to take, and far from being nauſeous or diſagreeable to the ſtomach; it pleaſingly warms it, ſtrengthens, defends, and frees it from the gouty aſſaults, excites an appetite, helps digeſtion, and eſtabliſhes a much better and more laſting ſtate of health. Whatever the captious and envious may aſſert, ſuch I refer to the teſtimonies of thoſe who have experienced the ſalubrious effects of it, which will, I think, ſilence them. Nevertheleſs, I allow a little food for the critic, and all are welcome to point their arrows at me; yet I hope this argument and propoſition will carry ſome weight with it, will much more avail to countenance and enforce the practice of ſweating medicines in the Gout, than thoſe pernicious medicines which are now in vogue, and render it ſtill more acceptable and univerſal than all that may be urged againſt it. With men of reaſon, temper, and candour, facts will moſt certainly be allowed their due weight and force, and pour that conviction on the unprejudiced mind, which they are ſo irreſiſtibly able to produce. If any further explication is deſired, the ſerious and candid mind ſhall be ſatisfied, there having been nothing ſaid, but what is the reſult of many years experience.

Land. Chron. R. Drake.

Of the uſe of Tapping in DROPSIES.

By John Fothergill, *M. D. F. R. S.*

In a letter to the Medical Society.

There are ſeveral efficacious remedies in the hands of phyſicians, which are often made uſe of ſo late in the diſeaſe, that they fall into diſgrace, from being applied when nothing could ſave the patient from inevitable deſtruction. Of this kind, perhaps, are bliſters applied to the head. The ſick and the byſtanders have conſented to this application, when nothing could be of uſe. The patient dies, and the bliſter to the head bears the blame, both as an ill omen from the phyſician, and as a barbarous application, when, in fact, it deſerves the imputation of neither. The phyſician, well knowing the general prejudice againſt the application of bliſters to the head, ſhifts off the propoſal longer than is right in his own judgement, through fear, leſt the terror excited by ſuch a preſcription ſhould do as much harm as the bliſter ſhould do good. As the danger increaſes, this very bliſter is then often called for by the patient's friends, when neither this nor any thing elſe can avail.

With what difficulty can we perſuade thoſe who are on the verge of a conſumption, and the hectic ſymptoms juſt in their infancy, to leave towns for a purer air, or ſeek the aid of Briſtol waters on the ſpot, while ſuch kind of remedies afford almoſt a certain cure! When the lungs are inflamed and ulcerated, an incurable hectic, with all its waſting conſequences, are far advanced; then, whether the phyſician thinks any benefit can be received or not, they fly to Briſtol, when neither the waters nor any other means can prevent their diſſolution.

Perhaps the operation of tapping may have undergone the ſame fate. Few dropſical patients can bear the name without apprehenſions of terror: and indeed not without reaſon: for, of the many who undergo this operation, how few are ſurviving inſtances of its advantage!

I think there is reaſon to ſuſpect, that tapping has incurred ſome part of its diſgrace, from its being delayed till it could have no other effect than procuring a very ſhort lived hope to the patient, at the certain expence of the ſmall ſhare of ſtrength remaining.

I have endeavoured to prevail upon ſuch patients labouring under this diſeaſe as have requeſted my aſſiſtance, to ſubmit to it as early as poſſible, after I found that the quantity of water was ſuch as could not be removed by medicines, without doing great violence to the conſtitution. There are ſeveral perſons now living, whom I prevailed on early to ſubmit to this operation. When I found the uſual diuretics had no effect, and the more active purgatives did as much prejudice by weakening the whole frame, bringing on thirſt, loſs of appetite, debility, and fever, as they did ſervice by the evacuation they produced; I deſiſted from medicine, allowed them to drink as much as thirſt required; and when the fluctuation was ſo evident as to render the operation ſafe, it was performed. In one caſe, one operation alone ſucceeded: for, by diuretics and corroborants, proper diet and ſuitable exerciſe, the urine paſſed the kidneys freely, and the patient recovered perfectly. This was an evident *aſcites*, and came on ſoon after a lying-in; apparently from the power of abſorption being weakened beyond a

ſpeedy

ſpeedy recovery, and the exhalant veſſels being relaxed immoderately; the balance was deſtroyed, and a vaſt quantity of water was collected in a ſhorter time than I ever ſaw. All the viſcera ſeemed to be ſound, and none of the uſual cauſes of dropſies from intemperance had preceded. Had we perſevered with ſtrong purgatives or diuretics much longer, the tone of the abſorbent veſſels would perhaps have been ſo far weakened, as to have rendered tapping or any other means ineffectual.

Another caſe was, in a ſingle woman of about thirty-five years of age. The diſeaſe ſucceeded a tedious lingering fever, attended with great thirſt; and very large quantities of thin liquors had been poured down, without diſcretion.

Apprehending the diſtemper proceeded from the diminiſhed power of the abſorbing veſſels, the redundancy of fluid, the general debility of the whole frame; very few medicines, except cordials, were given, till ſhe was full enough to be tapped. This was happily performed; but ſhe ſoon filled again. The operation was repeated. The medicines ordered for her now began to take effect. The urine was increaſed, her ſtrength returned, and ſhe left the town perfectly recovered.

If we conſider, that this operation is far from being one of the moſt painful, and that, if the fluctuation is ſufficiently evident, and the belly moderately tenſe, it is one of the ſafeſt, it ſeems to me, that we have nothing to fear, either in reſpect to ourſelves or our patients, if we recommend it as early as poſſible.

If I am called to a patient tending to a dropſy, the belly beginning to fill, the urine paſſing in ſmall quantities, and high-coloured, the appetite falling and thirſt increaſing, with the leſs of fleſh in the upper parts of the body; I have recourſe to ſuch diuretics, purgatives, and corroborants intermixed, as the ſtate of the caſe and the nature of its cauſes indicate. The preparations of ſquills, the neutral and alkaline ſalts, the terebinthinate balſams, afford many efficacious compoſitions. The purgatives are known to every one. If by a reaſonable perſeverance in this courſe, no conſiderable benefit accrues; if the *viſcera* do not evidently appear to be obſtructed, and unfit for the future purpoſes of life; if the complaints have not been brought on by a long habitual train of intemperance, and from which there ſeems little hope of reclaiming the patient; if the ſtrength and time of life are not altogether againſt us; I deſiſt from medicine, except of the cordial reſtorative kind; and let the diſeaſe proceed till the operation becomes ſafely practicable. When this is done, by the moderate uſe of the warmer diuretics, chalybeates, and bitters, alſo the preparations of ſquills in doſes below that point at which the ſtomach would be affected, I endeavour to prevent them from filling again.

If we recollect what happens in the cure of ſeveral incyſted dropſies, we ſhall find the opinion here advanced confirmed. Divers of theſe are cured by puncture; ſometimes once only, ſometimes the operation is neceſſarily repeated. You will remember many caſes, I doubt not, of the dropſies of the *teſtis* or *tunica vaginalis* particularly. I can recollect ſeveral within my own knowledge; ſome that have required but once tapping, others repeatedly, and yet at laſt have remained perfectly cured.

Should you, Gentlemen, be of opinion, that theſe remarks are not ill founded, I have no doubt but, from the ſhare of buſineſs which paſſes through your hands, the public will receive ſuch confirmations as may tend to diſſipate that dread of tapping which I am ſatiſfied is one great cauſe of the diſgrace under which it labours, and is alike injurious to our art, and detrimental to the patient.

Before I quit this ſubject, permit me to mention a method of ſcarification that has often ſucceeded in anaſarcous ſwellings of the legs and thighs; at leaſt, it has ſo far ſucceeded, as to draw off large quantities of water, without either ſo much pain or danger as in the common way by inciſions. Theſe are always painful, and, if large, are dangerous, from the known difficulty of healing wounds in anaſarcous habits.

I generally order this operation to be performed with the common ſcarificator uſed in cupping, and the inſtrument to be placed ſo as to make the wounds tranſverſely. If the ſkin is thick, the lancets may be ſet ſo as to make deeper, and conſequently wider inciſions. By this method, a large quantity of water will often drain from the legs and thighs, without riſk of inflammation, or deterring the patient from a repetition, if neceſſary. To proceed with as much ſafe-

ty as poſſible. I commonly order the inſtrument firſt to be applied about the middle of the calf on each ſide the leg, and either to one leg only, or to both, as occaſion requires. The application of glaſſes, either to raiſe the ſkin, or promote the diſcharge afterwards, is unneceſſary. The inſtrument is gently preſſed upon the ſkin till a ſurface is formed ſufficiently flat to admit the lancets in the ſcarificator to take effect equally. By making theſe little openings in the ſkin tranſverſely, they give vent more freely to the fluid, and are longer before they unite.

Should it be aſked, in what caſes this application is proper, it is anſwered, that in all anaſarcous habits, where the *ſerofa colluvies* gains upon us faſt, and the ſkin is ſo ſtretched as to threaten a rupture, or inflammation and gangrene, much miſchief may be prevented by theſe means. Likewiſe, where the breath is extremely affected in ſuch habits, a temporary relief may, in this manner, often be obtained, in order to give a fair chance to remedies adminiſtered internally. Your own experience, Gentlemen, will ſuggeſt to you many other uſes of this operation.

SIR, *London, March* 19.

I Again gladly embrace a freſh opportunity of beſtowing on the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. the praiſe they juſtly deſerve, for their conſtant attention to every object which promiſes to be of public utility. They have received ſo favourable accounts of the Naked or Siberian Barley, a little of which was given to them a few years ago, that they have reſolved to purchaſe a conſiderable quantity of it, in order to diſtribute it among ſuch members as ſhall give in their names on or before the 27th inſtant, with a promiſe of acquainting the Society with the ſucceſs of their experiments.

The gentlemen who have hitherto attended to the culture of this barley, and have induſtriouſly propagated it, have found their care well rewarded. It thrives well in our climate. A gentleman who has ſown it in clay, in ſand, and in a mixture of both, has obſerved, that it yields a better crop on each of theſe ſoils than any of the common barley in the neighbourhood. It requires only the ſame culture as the common barley, with this advantage, that half the ſeed is ſufficient, becauſe it tillers much. Thirty-five ſtalks have been counted from one root. The grain is not in the leaſt diminiſhed in ſize from what it was originally where it has been ſown; and weighs nearly as heavy as wheat. Add to theſe advantages, that it will be perfectly ripe fifteen or twenty days ſooner than the common barley ſown on the ſame day. A gentleman obſerves, that, as the ſtraw of this is ſhorter than that of the common barley, it is remarkably favourable to graſs-ſeeds, when the land is intended to be laid down in graſs.

Two buſhels, weighing 132 pounds, were ground at a country-mill, and yielded eighty pounds of fine flour, nearly equal to London ſeconds, forty of a coarſer ſort, and eleven of bran, ſuperior to wheat-bran. The firſt ſort made excellent ſweet bread, ſufficiently fair and light, and ſo retentive of moiſture as to gain double the increaſe of wheat kneaded and baked at the ſame time; and it continued as freſh at twelve days old, as the other at four. The goodneſs of bread made of this barley was atteſted by ſeveral gentlemen in the Society.

A gentleman malted two buſhels of this barley, which gained ſix quarts in meaſure; and was brewed into a half-barrel of ale, and as much ſmall beer. The laſt proved very good at a month old; and the firſt, at four months, proved excellent in taſte, flavour, and colour.

Another gentleman made three quarters of it into malt, being, as he expreſſes himſelf, very deſirous of trying it in that capacity, "as apprehending, from the ſuperior weight of grain, and the large quantity of flour it yields, that it might anſwer well. — I have," adds he, "had in ſome meaſure the trial, having had a brewing of it. My brewer tells me, it works very well, and the liquor is much ſtronger in proportion to the quantity of malt, than it would have been from common malt; and doubts not but that if it had been well harveſted, the difference of ſtrength would have been near one half in favour of this malt. I was the more deſirous of making this trial, becauſe I found that it required double the labour to threſh this barley that the common barley requires, and that conſequently the Siberian barley would not anſwer unleſs its quality made amends."

We may conclude, from the ſaving in the

the feed of the Siberian barley, from its fuperior weight, from the goodneſs of the bread made of it, and from the much fuperior quality of the malt made of it, that this barley may turn out one of the greateſt acquiſitions this kingdom has made for ages. If this concluſion is juſt, I beg leave to mention once more the obligations this kingdom owes, to a ſociety of which I have the ſatisfaction to be

Lond. Chron. A MEMBER.

SIR, *London, March 8.*

IT gives me pleaſure to ſend you the following plan now adopted for recruiting the military forces of the India Company; which avoids the unconſtitutional ſyſtem formed for paſſing a law to eſtabliſh a regular ſtanding army in Great Britain for a longer period than twelve months.

The India Company are to pay 60,000l. to government, to build barracks for 2500 men, in the iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey; where a regiment of recruits is to be formed for the India ſervice, conſiſting of three battalions of 700 men each; one battalion of Iriſh Catholics, one battalion of Germans, and one battalion of Swiſs; and one battalion of artillery, of 400 men. For the latter the Company are to pay government 10,000l. annually, as it is to be formed by draughts from Woolwich, and will neceſſarily occaſion an additional battalion to the Royal corps of artillery; conſequently a great additional expence. Yet this will give the India Company the advantage of the beſt artillery in Europe. The King's Lieutenant-Governor of Guernſey is to command theſe troops; to whom the outward-bound Indiamen are to bring the order of the Secretary at War, for the embarkation of any number of recruits for India not exceeding 1400 men, and a detachment of 200 from the artillery; which leaves a fund for the regiment of 700 men, and 400 of the artillery regiment. The money for the payment of the troops is to be remitted from the Pay-office; where, at the commencement of each year, the full charge of theſe troops is to be paid by the Company. The Commiſſaries and Paymaſter of theſe corps are to be commiſſioned by the King, and recommended by the Company, as well as the other Commiſſioners. By this plan, only 200 men are annually ſent from England; no detriment is done to the recruiting ſervice; there is a ſaving of 1800 men, by the preſent method; a ſtrong garriſon is formed for the defence of Guernſey and Jerſey; and no loſs accrues to the Company by deſertion. The engaging Iriſh Catholics will effectually ruin the Iriſh regiments in the ſervice of our inveterate enemies, France and Spain. The regiment is to be formed in the following manner:

1 Colonel,
1 Lieutenant Colonel,
1 Major of Brigade,

First battalion, Iriſh Catholics:

1 Major,	28 Cadets,
7 Captains,	3 Surgeons,
8 Lieutenants,	21 Serjeants,
7 Enſigns,	21 Corporals,
1 Adjutant,	30 Drums & Fifes,
1 Quartermaſter,	700 Private Men.

Second battalion, Germans, Proteſtants;
Third battalion, Swiſs, Proteſtants;
Of the ſame numbers.

A character of OLIVER CROMWELL. *Extracted from the Fifth Volume of Mrs Macaulay's* Hiſtory of England, *juſt publiſhed.*

IT is ſaid, that Cromwell was exemplary in the relative duties of a ſon, a huſband, and a father; and the whole of his private conduct has been allowed by all parties to have been decent, tho' his mirth often degenerated into buffoonery, and the pleaſures of his table bordered on licentiouſneſs. If, as a citizen and magiſtrate, his character has been attacked by a few of the judicious, there are none who doubt the almoſt ſupernatural abilities of a man, who, from a private ſtation, could attain to the ſummit of ſplendor and power.

The accidental occurrences of life, ſo frequently favourable to fools and madmen, are never taken into the account of great fortune. Fairfax, though his underſtanding is allowed by all parties to have been weak, had he poſſeſſed a heart as corrupt as Cromwell's, might have taken the advantage his military command gave him to tyrannize over a people unſettled in their government, ignorant of their true happineſs, and divided both in their political and religious opinions. Fairfax, without abilities to be of eminent ſervice to his country, was too honeſt to do it a real injury.

The ſelfiſh Cromwell let no opportunity ſlip to turn to his particular advantages the victories gained on the ſide of liberty, and eſtabliſhed a perſonal intereſt on the ruins of the public cauſe. That he was active, eager, and acute; that he was a maſter in all the powers of grimace, and the arts of hypocriſy, is obvious in every part of his conduct: but theſe qualities are no proof of extraordinary abilities; they are to be met with daily in common life, and never fail of ſucceſs equal to their opportunities. The ſagacity and judgement of Cromwell, in that point where his peculiar intereſt was immediately concerned, will appear very deficient, if we conſider the ſacrifice he made of thoſe durable bleſſings which muſt have attended his perſon and poſterity from acting an honeſt part, in the eſtabliſhing the commonwealth on a juſt and permanent baſis, and the obvious danger of thoſe evils he incurred, for the temporary gratification of reigning a few years at the expence of honour, conſcience, and repoſe.

Cromwell, both by the male and female line, was deſcended from families of good antiquity; and though it does not appear he was a proficient in any of the learned ſciences, yet his father, notwithſtanding his circumſtances were narrow, was not ſparing in the article of education. An elevated ſenſe of religion, which took place in his mind after a licentious and prodigal courſe, recommended him to the reformers of the age, and was the cauſe of his promotion to a ſeat in parliament; and the grimace of godlineſs, when the reality was extinguiſhed by the fumes of ambition, with his ſignal military talents, at length lifted him to the throne of empire.

Notwithſtanding that perfection in the ſcience of war to which he attained, he was upwards of forty when he commenced ſoldier; a circumſtance not to be forgotten, as it is the only ſplendid part of his character. He uſurped the government five years; died at the age of fifty-nine; married Eliſabeth the daughter of Sir James Bouchier; and had iſſue two ſons and four daughters. His eldeſt daughter was firſt married to Ireton, afterwards to Fleetwood; the ſecond to John Claypole, Eſq; of Northamptonſhire; the third to the Lord Viſcount Falconbrige; and the fourth to Henry Rich, grandſon of the Earl of Warwick.

Extract from Mr King's ſermon before the Houſe of Commons, Jan. 30. 1771. [91.]

THE text to this ſermon is, "Wherefore ye muſt needs be ſubject, not only for wrath, but alſo for conſcience ſake, Rom. xiii. 5."

In diſcourſing on which words, Mr King examines upon what the abſolute ſovereignty of God himſelf is founded; and then ſhows how this applies to human authority, ſo as to make it an object of religious ſanction.

"WHERE-EVER God is ſuppoſed to give power, (ſays this Reverend Gentleman), we muſt likewiſe conclude, that he, for the greater part, joins to it ſome proportion of his other perfections: for power, divine or human, would have a terrible operation, without a due mixture of juſtice, wiſdom, and goodneſs. Not that we are to require perfection in our governors, as a condition neceſſary to our obedience. It muſt be ſuch wiſdom and ſuch juſtice only as we have a right to expect, in the ordinary courſe of nature, from beings full of frailty and imperfection. All governors, whether (as in our country) appointed by peculiar deſignation in certain families, or by election of the people, muſt be conſidered as men of like paſſions and infirmities with ourſelves. The people are bound in conſcience to bear their miſtakes and weakneſſes as long as they are bearable; they are to take care, that they do not miſtake the inconvenient for the intolerable. And the reaſon is as evident, as the duty is cogent. Government muſt be adminiſtered by men. Men muſt be imperfect. To pull down government for ſuch imperfection, is in effect to renounce all ſorts of civil inſtitution. This renunciation would be the unqueſtioned right and privilege, perhaps the duty, of all who are placed in ſubjection, if they themſelves poſſeſſed that perfection of reaſon, and that abſolute moderation of paſſion, which their governors wanted. But ſuch is the wiſe conſtitution of Almighty God, that frail men ſhould be ruled by men of like frailty; and therefore it is his will, that rulers and ſubjects ſhould bear each others burthens; that in *unity of ſpirit, and in the bond of peace*, in true ſocial affection and brotherly charity, they ſhould heartily unite their endeavours for leſſening the inconveniencies, the miſeries, and vices of this mortal life; and not, like adverſe

adverſe parties who have different views and intereſts, contend with each other, the one to give authority the moſt unlimited ſtretch, the other to circumſcribe obedience within the narroweſt limits; nor try how far each may approach to the confines of exceſs without falling into it; leſt violence and oppreſſion ſhould enſue on the one hand, or ſedition and rebellion on the other; leſt the people, by indulging their ſpleen and reſentment againſt their governors, and the governors by deſpiſing the feelings of the people, ſhould inſenſibly proceed to ſuch lengths, as to put it out of the power of either to proceed with innocence, or to retreat with ſafety.

My buſineſs is not in this place to define the legal authority of magiſtrates, or the privileges of ſubjects: but ſolely to inculcate the duties that they reciprocally owe to each other. Whatever the rights of magiſtrates may be, they will find it very hard to exert them, if they ſhew no regard to the rights of the people. However their authority may bear the image and ſuperſcription of Heaven, it will have little currency, if it be not compoſed of the genuine metal, and is not of ſtandard weight in the *balance of the ſanctuary*.

Subjects too, and the moſt free and independent ſubjects, if they are deficient in that obedience, which aids and encourages government, and unites it with the people in the bonds of confidence and love, run a great riſk of bringing force and oppreſſion upon themſelves, inſtead of judgement and juſtice. Nothing has a greater tendency to lead governors to the arts and practices of tyranny, than a continual fear for their own ſafety, and the experience that they bear rule over a violent, inconſiderate, and unſteady people. Thus diſobedience to government does but too often defeat its own end, and aggravate that oppreſſion which it pretends to remove. Obedience then becomes not only our duty, in the relation of ſubjects to magiſtrates; but our intereſt, merely as men conſulting our own happineſs.

As natives of this country, and living at this time, we have great reaſon to be thankful to God, that this duty is not in any degree ſo burthenſome to us, as it muſt have been, at even the moſt deſirable periods of our hiſtory, to our forefathers; or, at this day, to many of our neighbours. We enjoy a conſtitution of government to which, without exaggeration, and I hope too without profaneneſs, we may ſay, the *obedience is perfect freedom*. We ſee likewiſe, in the higheſt ſituation of authority, virtues correſpondent to that ſituation; and an example of that reverence to the laws, the obedience to which it is the purpoſe of his authority to enforce upon his people.

If then it is the will of God that there ſhould be government, and that government, without obedience, is a contradiction; obedience to government is obedience to the will of God, and a religious duty in the ſtricteſt ſenſe.

I flatter myſelf it is not neceſſary, at this time of day, to remind my hearers, that this doctrine encroaches not at all upon their lawful rights and liberties. God forbid! The rights of mankind are too well underſtood to need explanation, or to bear contradiction. Our government is conſtituted, in a great meaſure, for the very purpoſe of preſerving them; and by ſo doing, provides the ſtrongeſt of all human motives to the obedience of the ſubject. A diſpoſition to lawleſs diſturbances would tend to put all again to the riſk; and to ſhake that ſecurity which has been provided with ſuch inceſſant labours, and ſuch conſummate wiſdom.

The ſolemnity of this day is a great and ſerious leſſon to the people. Whilſt the errors of government in the days of K. Charles I. were attempted to be corrected in a peaceable and legal manner, God gave a ſignal bleſſing to the endeavours of our forefathers: The conſtitution was improved and preſerved; we had a King and a Parliament; we had law and liberty; we had a church, and a church reformed. But when thoſe bounds were once paſſed; when the ancient landmarks of the conſtitution were removed, and force was introduced as the reformer in church and ſtate; we loſt our King and Parliament; we loſt our laws, our liberties, and our church; and by paying no regard to rational and goſpel principles of obedience, *uſing liberty as a cloak of maliciouſneſs, ſpeaking evil of dignities*, and *reſiſting*, by every violence, the *ordinance of God*, we fell at laſt, after paſſing through all the various miſeries of anarchy, into the moſt harſh and diſhonourable ſervitude under which any nation ever groaned, and from which we were delivered in a manner unhoped for, and indeed little leſs than miraculous. [xxv. 699.]

Thoughts on the late tranſactions reſpecting Falkland's iſlands. 1 *s.* 6 *d.* Cadell.

THIS very maſterly writer begins with obſerving, That "to proportion the eagerneſs of conteſt to its importance, ſeems too hard a taſk for human wiſdom. The pride of wit has kept ages buſy in the diſcuſſion of uſeleſs queſtions, and the pride of power has deſtroyed armies to gain or to keep unprofitable poſſeſſions. — Not many years have paſſed ſince the cruelties of war were filling the world with terror, and with ſorrow; rage was at laſt appeaſed, or ſtrength was exhauſted, and to the haraſſed nations peace was reſtored, with its pleaſures, and its benefits. Of this ſtate all felt the happineſs, and all implored the continuance; but what continuance of happineſs can be expected, when the whole ſyſtem of European empire can be in danger of a new conculſion, by a contention for a few ſpots of earth, which, in the deſerts of the ocean, had almoſt eſcaped human notice, and which, if they had not happened to make a ſeamark, had perhaps never had a name.

"Fortune (continues our author) often delights to dignify what Nature has neglected; and that renown which cannot be claimed by intrinſic excellence or greatneſs, is ſometimes derived from unexpected accidents. The Rubicon was ennobled by the paſſage of Cæſar, and the time is now come when Falkland's iſlands demand their hiſtorian. But the writer to whom this employment ſhall be aſſigned, will have few opportunities of deſcriptive ſplendor, or narrative elegance. Of other countries it is told how often they have changed their government; theſe iſlands have hitherto changed only their name. Of heroes to conquer, or legiſlators to civilize, here has been no appearance; nothing has happened to them but that they have been ſometimes ſeen by wandering navigators, who paſſed by them in ſearch of better habitations.

When the Spaniards, who, under the conduct of Columbus, diſcovered America, had taken poſſeſſion of its moſt wealthy regions, they ſurpriſed and terrified Europe by a ſudden and unexampled influx of riches. They were made at once inſupportably inſolent, and might perhaps have become irreſiſtibly powerful, had not their mountainous treaſures been ſcattered in the air with the ignorant profuſion of unaccuſtomed opulence.

The greater part of the European potentates ſaw this ſtream of riches flowing into Spain without attempting to dip their own hands in the golden fountain. France had no naval ſkill or power; Portugal was extending her dominions in the Eaſt over regions formed in the gaiety of nature; the Hanſeatic league being planned only for the ſecurity of traffick, had no tendency to diſcovery, or invaſion; and the commercial ſtates of Italy growing rich by trading between Aſia and Europe, and not lying upon the Ocean, did not deſire to ſeek by great hazards at a diſtance, what was almoſt at home to be found with ſafety.

The Engliſh alone were animated by the ſucceſs of the Spaniſh navigators, to try if any thing was left that might reward adventure, or incite appropriation. They ſent Cabot into the North: but in the North there was no gold or ſilver to be found. The beſt regions were preoccupied; yet they ſtill continued their hopes, and their labours. They were the ſecond nation that dared the extent of the Pacific ocean, and the ſecond circumnavigators of the globe.

By the war between Eliſabeth and Philip, the wealth of America became lawful prize, and thoſe who were leſs afraid of danger than of poverty, ſuppoſed that riches might eaſily be obtained by plundering the Spaniards. Nothing is difficult when gain and honour unite their influence: the ſpirit and vigour of theſe expeditions enlarged our views of the new world, and made us firſt acquainted with its remoter coaſts.

In the fatal voyage of Cavendiſh (1592) Captain Davis, who, being ſent out as his aſſociate, was afterwards parted from him or deſerted him, as he was driven by violence of weather about the ſtraits of Magellan, is ſuppoſed to have been the firſt who ſaw the lands now called *Falkland's iſlands*; but his diſtreſs permitted him not to make any obſervation, and he left them, as he found them, without a name.

Not long afterwards (1594) Sir Richard Hawkins, being in the ſame ſeas with the ſame deſigns, ſaw theſe iſlands again, if they

they are indeed the ſame iſlands, and in honour of his miſtreſs, called them *Hawkins's Maiden Land*.

This voyage was not of renown ſufficient to procure a general reception to the new name; for when the Dutch, who had now become ſtrong enough not only to defend themſelves, but to attack their maſters, ſent (1598) Verhagen and Sebald de Wert, into the South ſea, theſe iſlands, which were not ſuppoſed to have been known before, obtained the denomination of *Sebald's iſlands*, and were from that time placed in the charts; though Frezier tells us, that they were yet conſidered as of doubtful exiſtence.

Their preſent Engliſh name was probably given them (1689) by Strong, whoſe journal, yet unprinted, may be found in the Muſeum. This name was adopted by Halley, and has from that time, I believe, been received into our maps.

The privateers which were put in motion by the wars of William and Anne, ſaw thoſe iſlands, and mention them; but they were yet not conſidered as territories worth a conteſt. Strong affirmed that there was no wood, and Dampier ſuſpected that they had no water.

Frezier deſcribes their appearance with more diſtinctneſs, and mentions ſome ſhips of St Maloes, by which they had been viſited, and to which he ſeems willing enough to aſcribe the honour of diſcovering iſlands which yet he admits to have been ſeen by Hawkins, and named by Sebald de Wert. He, I ſuppoſe, in honour of his countrymen, called them *the Maloüines*, the denomination now uſed by the Spaniards, who ſeem not, till very lately, to have thought them important enough to deſerve a name.

Since the publication of Anſon's voyage, they have very much changed their opinion; finding a ſettlement in Pepys' or Falkland's iſland recommended by the author as neceſſary to the ſucceſs of our future expeditions againſt the coaſt of Chili, and as of ſuch uſe and importance, that it would produce many advantages in peace, and in war would make us maſters of the South ſea.

That ſuch a ſettlement may be of uſe in war, no man that conſiders its ſituation will deny. But war is not the whole buſineſs of life; it happens but ſeldom, and every man, either good or wiſe, wiſhes that its frequency were ſtill leſs. That conduct which betrays deſigns of future hoſtility, if it does not excite violence, will always generate malignity; it muſt for ever exclude confidence and friendſhip, and continue a cold and ſluggiſh rivalry, by a ſly reciprocation of indirect injuries, without the bravery of war, or the ſecurity of peace.

The advantage of ſuch a ſettlement in time of peace, is, I think, not eaſily to be proved. For what uſe can it have, but of a ſtation for contraband traders, a nurſery of fraud, and a receptacle of theft? Narborough, about a century ago, was of opinion, that no advantage could be obtained in voyages to the South ſea, except by ſuch an armament as, with a ſailor's morality, *might trade by force*. It is well known, that the prohibitions of foreign commerce are, in theſe countries, to the laſt degree rigorous; and that no man, not authoriſed by the King of Spain, can trade there but by force or ſtealth. Whatever profit is obtained, muſt be gained by the violence of rapine, or dexterity of fraud.

Government will not perhaps ſoon arrive at ſuch purity and excellence, but that ſome connivance at leaſt will be indulged to the triumphant robber, and ſucceſsful cheat. He that brings wealth home, is ſeldom interrogated by what means it was obtained. This, however, is one of thoſe modes of corruption with which mankind ought always to ſtruggle, and which they may in time hope to overcome. There is reaſon to expect, that as the world is more enlightened, policy and morality will at laſt be reconciled, and that nations will learn not to do what they would not ſuffer.

The repreſentation made in Anſon's voyage had ſuch effect upon the ſtateſmen of that time, that (in 1748) ſome ſloops were fitted out for the fuller knowledge of Pepys' and Falkland iſlands, and for further diſcoveries in the South ſea. This expedition, though perhaps deſigned to be ſecret, was not long concealed from Wall, the Spaniſh ambaſſador; who ſo vehemently oppoſed it, and ſo ſtrongly maintained the right of the Spaniards to the excluſive dominion of the South ſea, that the Engliſh miniſtry relinquiſhed part of their original deſign, and declared, that the examination of thoſe two iſlands was the utmoſt that their orders ſhould comprife.

This conceſſion was ſufficiently liberal, or ſufficiently ſubmiſſive; yet the Spaniſh

Spaniſh court was neither gratified by our kindneſs, nor ſoftened by our humility. Sir Benjamin Keene, who then reſided at Madrid, was interrogated by Carvajal concerning the viſit intended to Pepys' and Falkland iſlands in terms of great jealouſy and diſcontent: and the intended expedition was repreſented, if not as a direct violation of the late peace, yet as an act inconſiſtent with amicable intentions, and contrary to the profeſſions of mutual kindneſs which then paſſed between Spain and England. Keene was directed to proteſt, That nothing more than mere diſcovery was intended, and that no ſettlement was to be eſtabliſhed. The Spaniard readily replied, That if this was a voyage of wanton curioſity, it might be gratified with leſs trouble; for he was ready to communicate whatever was known: That to go ſo far only to come back, was no reaſonable act; and it would be a ſlender ſacrifice to peace and friendſhip, to omit a voyage in which nothing was to be gained: That if we left the places as we found them, the voyage was uſeleſs; and if we took poſſeſſion, it was a hoſtile armament; nor could we expect that the Spaniards ſhould ſuppoſe us to viſit the ſouthern parts of America, only from curioſity, after the ſcheme propoſed by the author of Anſon's voyage.

When once we had diſowned all purpoſe of ſettling, it is apparent that we could not defend the propriety of our expedition by arguments equivalent to Carvajal's objections. The miniſtry therefore diſmiſſed the whole deſign, but no declaration was required by which our right to purſue hereafter might be annulled.

From this time Falkland's iſland was forgotten or neglected, till the conduct of naval affairs was intruſted to the Earl of Egmont; a man whoſe mind was vigorous and ardent, whoſe knowledge was extenſive, and whoſe deſigns were magnificent; but who had ſomewhat vitiated his judgement by too much indulgence of romantic projects and airy ſpeculations.

Lord Egmont's eagerneſs after ſomething new, determined him to make inquiry after Falkland's iſland; and he ſent out Capt. Byron; who, in the beginning of the year 1765, took, he ſays, a formal poſſeſſion in the name of his Britannic Majeſty.

The poſſeſſion of this place is, according to Mr Byron's repreſentation, no deſpicable acquiſition. He conceived the iſland to be ſix or ſeven hundred miles round; and repreſented it as a region naked indeed of wood, but which, if that defect was ſupplied, would have in that nature, almoſt all that luxury could want. The harbour he found capacious and ſecure, and therefore thought it worthy of the name of *Egmont*. Of water there was no want; and the ground he deſcribed as having all the excellencies of ſoil, and as covered with antiſcorbutic herbs, the reſtoratives of the ſailors. Proviſion was eaſily to be had, for they killed almoſt every day an hundred geeſe to each ſhip, by pelting them with ſtones. Not content with phyſic and with food, he ſearched yet deeper for the value of the new dominion. He dug in queſt of ore, found iron in abundance, and did not deſpair of nobler metals.

A country thus fertile and delightful, fortunately found where none would have expected it, about the fiftieth degree of ſouthern latitude, could not without great ſupineneſs be neglected. Early in the next year (Jan. 8. 1766) Capt. Macbride arrived at Port Egmont, where he erected a ſmall block-houſe, and ſtationed a garriſon. His deſcription was leſs flattering. He found, what he calls, a maſs of iſlands and broken lands, of which the ſoil was nothing but a bog, with no better proſpect than that of barren mountains, beaten by ſtorms almoſt perpetual. Yet this, ſays he, is ſummer; and if the winds of winter hold their natural proportion, thoſe who lie but two cables length from the ſhore, muſt paſs weeks without any communication with it. The plenty which regaled Mr Byron, and which might have ſupported armies of Patagons, was no longer to be found. The geeſe were too wiſe to ſtay when men violated their haunts, and Mr Macbride's crew could only now and then kill a gooſe when the weather would permit. All the quadrupeds which he met there were foxes, ſuppoſed by him to have been brought upon the ice; but of uſeleſs animals, ſuch as ſea-lions and penguins, which he calls vermin, the number was incredible. He allows, however, that thoſe who touch at theſe iſlands may find geeſe and ſnipes, and, in the ſummer months, wild ſellery and ſorrel.

No token was ſeen by either, of any ſettlement

ſettlement ever made upon this iſland, and Mr Macbride thought himſelf ſo ſecure from hoſtile diſturbance, that when he erected his wooden blockhouſe, he omitted to open the ports and loopholes.

When a garriſon was ſtationed at Port Egmont, it was neceſſary to try what ſuſtenance the ground could be by culture excited to produce. A garden was prepared; but the plants that ſprung up withered away in immaturity. Some firſeeds were ſown; but though this be the native tree of rugged climates, the young firs that roſe above the ground died like weaker herbage. The cold continued long, and the ocean ſeldom was at reſt.

Cattle ſucceeded better than vegetables. Goats, ſheep, and hogs, that were carried thither, were found to thrive and increaſe as in other places.

THE diſtinguiſhed author of this pamphlet [ſays the Critical Reviewers], though he has condeſcended to deſcant on a ſubject already hackneyed by other political writers, ſtill maintains that originality of thought peculiar to himſelf, as well as that ſplendor of diction which illuminates all his other works. Like Cæſar, knocking at the gates of Amyclas *, he is ſtill *indocilis privata loqui*, and elevates the mobs of Middleſex, and the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, into that conſequence, by his manner of repreſenting them, which neither the one nor the other could have derived from the moſt triumphant cavalcade to Brentford, or the moſt tumultuous aſſembly at the London Tavern.

The reader is here preſented with a ſuccinct account of all the former expeditions to Falkland's iſlands; together with ſuch deſcriptions of them as were given by the ſeveral adventurers who landed there for the ſole purpoſe of inquiring into their extent and fertility. Whether ſuch a territory,—*Ithacæ ſcopulos, Lærtia regna*,—was of ſufficient conſequence to juſtify us in undertaking an immediate war; and whether the behaviour of Spain, on our requiſition, proved haughty enough to furniſh us with a pretext for riſing in our demands, is in great meaſure the object of inquiry to this able writer; from whoſe pamphlet we ſhould certainly have made large extracts, but that a work which depends on arguments regularly deduced, as well as facts impartially ſtated, is never well underſtood when dealt out piece-meal to the reader.—Our author's ſubject at laſt conducts him to treat of thoſe who befriend the preſent expiring faction, either by ſcribbling for news-papers, or bellowing in the common council. From this herd he ſingles out their leader Junius, one whoſe ſpecious talents exalt him into an antagoniſt whom no writer can bluſh to oppoſe:

——— *quo non ſolertior alter*
Ære ciere viros, Martemque accendere cantu:

and without any aſſiſtance borrowed from perſonal invective, or confidence derived from hiding, like his opponent, behind a cloud, has attacked him with that conſcious ſuperiority of ſpirit, which a juſt cauſe alone can ſupport, and that elegance of ſatire which nothing leſs than the moſt intimate acquaintance with polite literature could inſpire. As this part of his pamphlet is in ſome meaſure detached from the reſt, we ſhall at once entertain our readers, and enrich our Review, by extracting it.

"This thirſt of blood, however the viſible promoters of ſedition may think it convenient to ſhrink from the accuſation, is loudly avowed by Junius, the writer to whom his party owes much of its pride, and ſome of its popularity. Of Junius it cannot be ſaid, as of Ulyſſes, that he ſcatters ambiguous expreſſions among the vulgar: for he cries *Havock* without reſerve, and endeavours to let ſlip the dogs of foreign or of civil war, ignorant whither they are going, and careleſs what may be their prey.

Junius has ſometimes made his ſatire felt; but let not injudicious admiration miſtake the venom of the ſhaft for the vigour of the bow. He has ſometimes ſported with lucky malice; but to him that knows his company, it is not hard to be ſarcaſtic in a maſk. While he walks, like Jack the Giant-killer, in a coat of darkneſs, he may do much miſchief with little ſtrength. Novelty captivates the ſuperficial and thoughtleſs; vehemence delights the diſcontented and turbulent. He that contradicts acknowledged truth, will always have an audience; he that vilifies eſtabliſhed authority, will always find abettors.

Junius burſt into notice with a blaze of impudence which has rarely glared upon the world before, and drew the rabble after him as a monſter makes a ſhow. When he had once provided for his

* ——*Quanquam plebeio tectus amictu*
Indocilis privata loqui. Lucan. v. 538.

his ſafety by impenetrable ſecrecy, he had nothing to combat but truth and juſtice, enemies whom he knows to be feeble in the dark. Being then at liberty to indulge himſelf in all the immunities of inviſibility; out of the reach of danger, he has been bold; out of the reach of ſhame, he has been conſident. As a rhetorician, he has had the art of perſuading when he ſeconded deſire; as a reaſoner, he has convinced thoſe who had no doubt before; as a moraliſt, he has taught that virtue may diſgrace; and as a patriot, he has gratified the mean by inſults on the high. Finding ſedition aſcendant, he has been able to advance it; finding the nation combuſtible, he has been able to inflame it. Let us abſtract from his wit the vivacity of inſolence, and withdraw from his efficacy the ſympathetic favour of Plebeian malignity; I do not ſay that we ſhall leave him nothing; the cauſe that I defend ſcorns the help of falſehood; but if we leave him only his merit, what will be his praiſe?

It is not by his livelineſs of imagery, his pungency of periods, or his fertility of alluſion, that he detains the cits of London, and the boors of Middleſex. Of ſtyle and ſentiment they take no cognizance. They admire him for virtues like their own, for contempt of order and violence of outrage, for rage of defamation and audacity of falſehood. The Supporters of the Bill of Rights feel no niceties of compoſition, nor dexterities of ſophiſtry; their faculties are better proportioned to the bawl of Bellas, or barbarity of Beckford; but they are told that Junius is on their ſide, and they are therefore ſure that Junius is infallible. Thoſe who know not whither he would lead them, reſolve to follow him; and thoſe who cannot find his meaning, hope he means rebellion.

Junius is an unuſual phænomenon, on which ſome have gazed with wonder and ſome with terror; but wonder and terror are tranſitory paſſions. He will ſoon be more cloſely viewed, or more attentively examined; and what folly has taken for a comet that, from its flaming hair ſhook peſtilence and war, inquiry will find to be only a meteor formed by the vapours of putrefying democracy, and kindled into flame by the effervescence of intereſt ſtruggling with conviction; which after having plunged its followers in a bog, will leave us inquiring why we regarded it.

Yet though I cannot think the ſtyle of Junius ſecure from criticiſm; though his expreſſions are often trite, and his periods feeble; I ſhould never have ſtationed him where he has placed himſelf, had I not rated him by his morals rather than his faculties. What, ſays Pope, muſt be the prieſt, where the monkey is a God? What muſt be the drudge of a party, of which the heads are Wilkes and Croſby, Sawbridge and Townſhend?

Junius knows his own meaning, and can therefore tell it. He is an enemy to the miniſtry, he ſees them growing hourly ſtronger. He knows that a war at once unjuſt and unſucceſsful, would have certainly diſplaced them; and is therefore, in his zeal for his country, angry that war was not unjuſtly made, and unſucceſsfully conducted. But there are others whoſe thoughts are leſs clearly expreſſed, and whoſe ſchemes perhaps are leſs conſequentially digeſted; who declare, that they do not wiſh for a rupture, yet condemn the miniſtry for not doing that which a rupture would naturally have followed."

We may fairly ſay of this performance, after having peruſed it with an uncommon degree of diligence and attention, that it will bring conviction home to all thoſe whoſe judgements are neither warped by party, nor ſeduced by intereſt. To this we may add, that the author of the Rambler never loſes the moraliſt in the politician, but ſtill continues to blend the benevolent effuſions of a mind impregnated with a thorough ſenſe of every civil and religious duty, with ſuch ſalutary advice, as may beſt inſtruct us how to preſerve the internal happineſs and political intereſts of our native country. C. [xxxii. 85.]

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On a late remarkable event in the capital.

Quid fumo levius? Flamen. — Quid flamine? Ventus. —
Quid Vento? Mulier. — Quid muliere? Nihil.

A tranſlation attempted.
A better wanted.

Than ſmoke what's lighter? What we call a breath. —
Than breath? The wind. — Than wind? A woman's faith.

Fortroſe.

The

The ſtory of DAPHNE.

From *Ovid's Metamorphoſis.*

Attempted after Prior's manner.

— For yet the laurel was not known,
Which Phœbus chalieng'd for his own,
And thro' all ages will'd to be
His Pythian Godſhip's favourite tree,
From Daphne ſprung, as ancients write
In manner following, to wit.

Dan Phœbus chanc'd upon a day
To ſpy young Cupid at his play,
With bow and quiver by his ſide,
Which mov'd the God, elate with pride,
To bid the triſler mind his toys,
Such weapons were not made for boys;
His feeble dart he might employ,
And with it tender maids annoy;
But arms like theſe he ought to ſpare,
Fit only for the brave to wear.
The cunning urchin heard him out,
Then told him, ſince he ſeem'd to doubt
His ſkill at bow-craft, they ſhould try
Which beſt an arrow could let fly;
A moderate trial might ſuffice,
And Daphne ſhould decide the prize.
The match propos'd, the terms agreed,
Both parties ſtraight to work proceed.
The winged God his bow-ſtring tried,
And loos'd his quiver from his ſide;
Two choſen ſhafts apart he had,
This tip'd with gold, and that with lead,
With widely diff'rent pow'rs replete;
This kindling love, that cauſing hate.
Theſe, ſuited to his preſent views,
The crafty boy reſolv'd to uſe,
And ſtraight applied them to the ſtring;
The ſhafts whiz with the ſudden ſpring,
Point blank the one thro' Phœbus' heart,
The God ſoon feels the burning ſmart;
While lodg'd in Daphne's breaſt the other,
Produces there no leſs a pother
This done, he Phœbus thus addreſt,
" Now, Phœbus, if you can, take reſt;
Your arrows, when you pleaſe, make ready,
For mine have done their work already:
Yours may with blood the earth beſmear,
But mine the Gods themſelves revere."
This ſaid, he left his Pythian Godſhip;
Who found himſelf now in an odd ſhape,
In love with Daphne o'er head and ears,
Who neither minds his vows, nor pray'rs,
Affronts him when he wou'd be civil,
And hates and ſhuns him like the d——l.
To her father crouds of lovers came,
In hopes to gain the beauteous dame;
But all they did, and all they ſaid,
With conſtant ſcorn ſhe ſtill repaid:
To Love averſe, and Hymen's foe,
She knew not man, nor wiſh'd to know;
But thro' the foreſt lonely ſtray'd,
In chaſte Diana's garb array'd,
Reſolv'd to live and die a maid.

Old Peneus ſaw her choice with pain,
And urged her to deſiſt in vain:
Nothing her purpoſe firm could alter,
Tho' all her lovers took the halter;
A virgin's life was all ſhe wanted,
Jove this before to Phœbe granted.
At laſt her father's forc'd to yield,
And all the ſuitors quit the field:
Phœbus alone remains unmov'd!
Strong were his hopes, for much he lov'd;
Nor were they rais'd ſo ſoon to fade;
Young Cupid better knew his trade:
The fire had ſeiz'd his inmoſt frame,
And all the God was in a flame;
With humble ſuit, and eager vows,
The wayward nymph he ſtill purſues:
Her hair in careleſs ringlets play'd,
And grac'd the neck they ſeem'd to hide;
Her eyes he view'd, her mouth, her arm,
And catch'd new fire from every charm.
" Ah! lovely maid, my vows approve;
No common ſuitor wooes thy love;
No vulgar ſwain thy heart demands
To burn in Hymen's ſacred bands:
The Seer's prophetic art is mine,
Mine all the pow'rs of Medicine;
The Lyre owes all its charms to me,
Thro' all its varied melody;
But what, alas! do theſe avail
Their hapleſs maſter's breaſt to heal?
Alas! they all ſucceſsleſs prove;
No art can cure the wounds of Love."
Thus breath'd the God his hopeleſs plea,
In words of ſofteſt harmony;
But all he did, and all he ſaid,
With ſcornful hate ſhe ſtill repaid.
At laſt, impatient of delay,
He thought at once to ſeize his prey.
Since vows were vain, he next would try
To cut what he could not untie;
One bold effort would end the ſtrife,
And make the maid at once a wife.
So purpos'd, ſtraight the God prepares
Brute force inſtead of flighted pray'rs.

Strange purpoſe for a God you'll ſay;
But Ovid's Gods all took this way,
Like young rakes iſſuing from a play.
A play! beſt teſt of modern manners!
Where, under Venus' luſtful banners,
Their high deſcent our Bucks and Bloods
Do clearly prove from ancient Gods;
While F--te, their favourite bard, diſplays
His front adorn'd with Ovid's bays:
He pimped for th' Olympic rakes,
F--te for our Brothels *writes or acts.*

But Daphne, chaſter than her lover,
Swift as the wind the lawn ſweeps over,
His Godſhip's loath'd embraces flies,
And to the woods and deſerts hies.
Phœbus purſues. Fear lends her wings;
While fiercer luſt, with pungent ſtings,
Her furious raviſher impells
To urge her flight o'er hills and dales.

As

As when a tim'rous fawn eſpies
The griſly wolf, the inſtant flies
O'er rocks and craggy mountains ſteep,
Thro' ſtreams, and woods, and caverns deep;
So fled the nymph with trembling pace,
So urged the God th' unequal chace.
At laſt, relax'd in every pore,
(What could a tender maid do more)?
Her feeble limbs beneath her bent,
She ſunk, all breathleſs, pale, and faint,
Chill horror ſeiz'd her ſhuddering breaſt,
To Heav'n ſhe ſent this laſt requeſt.
Ere Phœbus with his foul embraces
Theſe chaſte and virgin limbs diſgraces,
May parent Earth firſt opening wide,
Me in her ſheltering boſom hide;
Or change that odious form, by which,
Alas! I have but pleas'd too much!
So ſigh'd the maid her virgin vow, —
When inſtant o'er her lovely brow,
In ſcaly rows, with furrows deep,
A ſtiffening bark began to creep;
Which quick deſcending o'er her eyes,
And mouth, and limbs, and body, flies,
Till all that late was Daphne dies.—
With eager ſtep, and ſtretch'd out arms,
In hopes at length on Daphne's charms
To feaſt, his Godſhip forward ſprings.
Like vulture, on expanded wings,
With tender kid, or nurſling lamb,
His ſtarv'd voracious maw to cram,
So miſh'd the letcher;—but too late;
For Daphne had exchang'd her ſtate;
Beyond the reach of luſt ſecure,
Nor longer fear'd his touch impure.
Repenting then his guilty flame,
The God, with grief, and conſcious ſhame,
Still panting to his breaſt receives
A laurel ſhaded thick with leaves.

Let Britiſh nymphs the Moral *hear:*
Keep ſtill a chaſte ſuſpicious ear:
Truſt not to men; they all can feign;
They may ſpeak love, but luſt they mean.
Hymen's fair torch, and Wedlock's band,
Are words they ſtill have at command,
Till of your virtue they bereave you,
Then they will turn their backs and leave you.
Believe them falſe, till true you find them;
Their words ne'er yet were found to bind them.
Tho' Jove's own ſon fair Daphne woo'd,
Yet Daphne wou'd not truſt the God.
For why? Jove's ſon in love cou'd ſwear
Juſt ſo to twenty in a year.
With-hold your favours till you're wedded,
Deny till by the prieſt you're bedded;
Then wreaths of Laurel *evergreen,*
Shall circling round your brows be ſeen.

P—— R.

EPIGRAM.

ANcient Phyllis has new graces;
'Tis a ſtrange thing, but a true one;
Shall I tell you how?
She herſelf makes her own faces,
And each morning wears a new one,
Where's the wonder now?

PROLOGUE at the opening of the new BRITISH THEATRE at *St Petersburg*.

[*St Petersburg, February* 1771. On the 9th inſtant the new Britiſh Theatre here was opened with the repreſentation of *Jane Shore*. The Empreſs and Grand Duke honoured it with their preſence; and the following Prologue, written for the occaſion, was ſpoken by Mrs Fiſher.]

WIthout the aid of ornament or art,
To ſpeak the language of a grateful heart,
I come reſpectful. Little known to fame,
Thro' ſtormy ſeas, to diſtant ſhores we came;
And being Britons, in a foreign land
Britons held forth the kind protecting hand.
Friendleſs we came; but every Britiſh heart
In all our intereſts took a friendly part.
Ye chear'd our hopes, diſpell'd our anxious fear,
And made our welfare your peculiar care.
Fair Fame attend you! O may due ſucceſs
Reward your merit, and your labours bleſs!
Kind as ye are, and generous, may ye ſtill
Enjoy the power as ye poſſeſs the will!
Peace be your portion! from your dwellings far
Be baniſh'd ſorrow, and corroding care!
The Rulers of this Land beheld with joy,
How Britiſh hearts, on Britiſh hearts rely;
How Albion's ſons, incapable of change,
Through no variety of friendſhips range;
Kind without intereſt, with affection true,
Generous, and conſtant, where their faith is due.
The Rulers of this Land, whoſe hoſts defy'd
The rage of Infidels, and quell'd their pride,
Made Kahul's ſtreams with ſlaughter'd foes run red,
Heap'd Bender's walls with thouſands of the dead,
Undaunted in the gallant ſtrife of arms,
Even to Byzantium carried dire alarms,
Tinged the Egean wave with Ott'man gore,
And ſhook with terror Aſia's diſtant ſhore;
They ſaw your goodneſs! felt it! and were mov'd
To emulate the worth their ſouls approv'd!
This generous ſympathy their favour drew,
Us they applauded, but they honour'd You.
With goodneſs in extreme, even from the throne,
The radiance of the Imperial bounty ſhone,
Beam'd glory round us, rais'd us from the ground
And bade us bloom, and bade our fruits a-bound.
Far thro' the nations may that radiance ſhine
Supremely bright! beneficent! benign!
To foſter Merit, from the haunts of men
To baniſh Diſcord, and her ghaſtly train;
Envy ſhall pine and ſicken at the ſight,
And Turkiſh creſcents mingle with the night.

Yes,

Yes, born to rule, of an exalted mind,
CATHERINE, the friend, the wonder of mankind,
To future ages ſhall tranſmit her fame.
For kings a pattern, and for bards a theme.
Deſtin'd to finiſh, ſkill'd e'en to refine,
Raiſe and embelliſh PETER's vaſt deſign,
Long may ſhe reign, by wiſdom truly great,
The ſecond founder of the Ruſſian ſtate!
BRITANNIA's friend! long may ſhe live! renown'd
For arts and arms, with *endleſs glory crown'd.*

FEBRUARY. [40.]

THE ſiſter regent of the op'ning year,
Now ſways the ſceptre of revolving Time;
With keener looks her chilly train appear,
And lengthening days, attendant, onward climb.

Septentrion blaſts (ſtern Winter's forces) blow,
And Boreas with ungovern'd fury roars:
With earth and ſea at variance below,
Whilſt foaming ſurges laſh the ſandy ſhores.

In Piſces now the ſun aſcending rides,
And ends the circlet of horizon's round;
With feeble pow'r o'er Nature's works preſides,
And ſheds its ſcarce-felt influence on the ground.

In furrow'd tracts, beneath the frozen plain,
(O'er which the ruſtic peaſant chearful treads),
Unſeen, unthought-of, burſts the hidden grain,
And vegetative ſpreads throughout the meads.

Shelter'd within the ſhade, the lowing herds
Defy the raging of th' inclement ſtorm;
And fled from leafleſs groves, the tenant birds
Find in the ſtraw-topt barn a refuge warm.

Deſcending ſnow conceals the well-know'n way!
No trodden path invites the wand'ring eye!
O'er the white meads (well pleas'd) the ruſtics ſtray,
And hurl the harden'd ball with eager joy.

Oft on the ſurface of the frozen lake,
With clouted ſhoes, they ſtrike the glaſſy ſlide;
Whilſt ſome, more daring, ſwift meanders make,
And, eager ſeating, ſkim from ſide to ſide.

By inſtinct taught, the airy ſongſters rove
To ſeek their mates, and eaſe their am'rous fires;
Harmonious warblings teſtify their love,
And tuneful ſtrains declare their ſoft deſires.

Content and happy, in the little thatch,
The honeſt villagers with joy regale;
Whilſt the droll jeſt, loud laugh, and merry catch,
Alternate chear them o'er the flowing ale.

Reviving Nature views the Spring's return,
And with propitious ſmiles denotes it near;
The deſolated plains her abſence mourn!
And time revolving, drives the fleeting year.

* * * *

A RURAL TALE.

"NO art," ſaid Niſa, "ſeems to me
"More pleaſing than ſweet poetry."
Joy kindled Thyrſis' ſoul: he ſung
"Niſa the beautiful and young."
"Forbear," ſhe cried, "let Virtue's praiſe
"Adorn and elevate thy lays;
"Nor let thy rhyme for ever run
"Sacred to Venus and her Son.
"Paint the fair feelings of the heart,
"Candour that ſcorns ignoble art,
"Simplicity devoid of guile,
"Pity's ſoft eye, and Mercy's ſmile;
"For Poetry was firſt deſign'd,
"Not to deceive, but mend mankind."
Th' obedient Shepherd told how fair
The native charms of Virtue were;
And how her ſmoothing ſmiles impart
Ecſtatic rapture to the heart:
"Mild, he ſung, as orient day,
"And beauteous as the bloom of May,
"She moves with grace, and ſpeaks with eaſe,
"For Nature form'd the fair to pleaſe:
"Looſe flow her treſſes to the gale,
"The loveliеſt nymph that treads the dale."
The gameſome Shepherd laugh'd, and ſaid,
"Yes, Virtue is a lovely maid;
"And, ſtrange to tell, we oft have ſeen
"The Goddeſs dancing on the green:
"Thyrſis ev'n now perceives the fair;
"Why elſe his warm impaſſion'd air?
"Why elſe the flames that fire his eye?
"Loſt voice, and pulſes beating high?"
Bluſhes more delicate than thoſe
That Summer's opening blooms diſcloſe,
On Niſa's conſcious cheek aroſe.
Half vex'd ſhe would have frown'd; the while
Her frown, diſorder'd with a ſmile,
The ſweet-condition'd nymph betray'd:
"Forego the moral lay," ſhe ſaid;
"Continue, idle boy, to ſing
"Of Cupid and his purple wing."
The diſconcerted Shepherd ſigh'd;
He threw his uſeleſs lyre aſide;
At length, recovering, he replied,
"'Tis ſaid, or ſung, would Virtue deign
"In mortal guiſe to viſit men,
"Glowing with elegant deſire
"All that beheld her wou'd admire:
"With this opinion I agree;
"For, Niſa, ſhe would ſmile like thee!
"Like thee would ſweetly muſe; thy bloom,
"Thy form, and features would aſſume;
"Would mildly cenſure if my lay
"In Beauty's praiſe ſhould go aſtray:
"To me tranſported with my theme,
"Already ſhe appear'd the ſame,
"And differ'd only in the name."

HI-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

"*Extract of a letter received by Prince Galitzin, miniſter to the Empreſs of Ruſſia at the Hague, dated at Peterſburg, Feb.* 4. Notwithſtanding the ſeverity of the weather, our troops are ſtill in action; and we have advice from our firſt army, that Gen. Olitz, commandant in Walachia, has detached a body of troops from Otta, to inveſt the towns of Bracovan and Crajova; that theſe troops, in their way, encountered a body of 5000 Turks, after beating of whom, and taking their cannon, they had ſeized on the two before-mentioned towns. After this expedition, Gen. Olitz was making the neceſſary diſpoſitions to attack Ruſzig and Schurſchevo, the two only places remaining in poſſeſſion of the Turks on the left banks of the Danube."

"*Warſaw, March* 10. By an expreſs diſpatched from Count Romanzow, we have received advice, that a conſiderable body of Turks, which had ventured to paſs the Danube, in order to attack the Ruſſians, had been totally defeated, and had loſt all their cannon and baggage. — We learn from Podolia, that 20,000 Ruſſian recruits, well exerciſed, are arrived, and are incorporating in the ſeveral regiments. The Ruſſians have made a demand of 12,000 carriages, in order to tranſport their magazines to Moldavia."

"*Conſtantinople, Feb.* 4. The ſailors are very outrageous here, and commit all manner of exceſſes, under ſhelter of the impunity which they enjoy in time of war. They attack, plunder, and murder all the Greeks and Armenians they find — A body of Janiſſaries that were going to ſet out for the army, forced open our priſons, and ſet all the criminals at liberty. Neither their Lieutenant, Aga, nor the Kaimacan, could prevent this outrage. Leſt the detention of the triple pay which was due to them, ſhould cauſe a revolt, the Grand Vizir made one payment directly, and promiſed the remainder upon their arrival at the army."

"*Vienna, Feb.* 27. According to our laſt letters from the frontiers of Turky, the troops which the Grand Vizir has ſent to the army, are the flower of the Ottoman empire. He had raiſed and diſciplined them whilſt he was Baſha of Boſnia. Their arrival has reſtored order in the camp, and has reſtrained the Janiſſaries within bounds. Theſe letters add, that the Grand Signior has at length determined to repair to Adrianople; but many think, ſhould the operations of Ali Bey (who ſeems to have a deſign to ſeize the whole province of Paleſtine) meet with ſucceſs, the Grand Signior will continue at Conſtantinople. Theſe letters further add, that they have received advice of the Ruſſians having determined to puſh on the war with the utmoſt vigour."

"*Venice, Feb.* 5. The Chevalier Darf has joined the Ruſſian ſquadron with his fleet, and they are now making diſpoſitions for an enterpriſe, which occaſions a good deal of uneaſineſs in the Archipelago."

"*Hague, March* 19. Some mention has been made in the public papers, of a diſpute between the Count d'Orlow, commander in chief of the Ruſſian fleet in the Mediterranean, and Adm. Elphinſton; but the cauſe of it never was aſſigned. According to the laſt letters from Leghorn, the Count d'Orlow had ordered Adm. Elphinſton to go upon a ſecret expedition, which the latter thought proper to decline; in conſequence of which a great altercation enſued between them: and Elphinſton perſiſting in his refuſal, Count d'Orlow put him under arreſt, and ſent an expreſs to inform the Empreſs of what he had done. The Count is ſo highly in the good graces of her Imperial Majeſty, that it is thought Adm. Elphinſton will pay dear for his diſobedience."

"*Frontiers of Turky, Jan.* 20. Letters from Smyrna and Salonica adviſe, that the Ruſſian ſhips have deſtroyed nineteen Dulcignote tartans; but ſome ſmall barks arrived from Paros inform us, that the Ruſſian ſquadron hath received orders to ſuſpend their operations till next ſpring, in order to facilitate the negotiations of peace which are on the tapis."

"*London, March* 2. Letters from Smyrna, by way of Marſeilles, adviſe, that the Chevalier Montague, ſon of the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montague, formerly Ambaſſadreſs at Conſtantinople, who had retired with his Lady to the iſland of Metelin, narrowly eſcaped being maſſacred by the Turks among the Greeks of that iſland, he paying the ſum of 2000 piaſtres for his re-

demption. Theſe letters add, that he has ſince departed for Syria, intending to ſettle among the Caſtrevan mountains adjoining to Libanus, if the troubles of thoſe parts will permit him."

"*Genoa, Feb.* 25. Letters from Smyrna adviſe, that the Engliſh man of war and frigates in that port, wanted to bring away their conſul, and the merchants of their nation ſettled there; but that the Turkiſh commandant and the populace oppoſed their imbarkation."

"*London, March* 9. Letters from Conſtantinople, by way of Vienna, adviſe, that the governor of Trebiſonde had revolted from the Porte, and had ſet fire to the city of Trebiſonde, which was half reduced to aſhes."

"*Marſeilles, March* 5. By a letter from St John d'Acre we learn, that Syria is like to become the theatre of a deſtructive war. Ali Bey, who has taken on himſelf the title of Sultan of Egypt, the Cheik Daer, and the Emir of the Druſes, having united to oblige the Pacha of Damaſcus to ſubmit to them; the Pacha, on the approach of their combined army, retired from Jaffa, after having pillaged all the inhabitants (except the Franks) of every thing valuable; which has ſo alienated the affections of all the inhabitants of that vaſt province, that the people of Jaffa and Jeruſalem have waited on Ali Bey with the keys of their reſpective cities. — Ali Bey has his eye alſo on the provinces of Yeman. Some travellers, lately arrived from Cairo, inform us, that he gives as a reaſon for his preſent conqueſts, that, as the Grand Signior, according to ſome Turkiſh prophecies, will be driven from his poſſeſſions in Europe, it will be proper that he ſhould find an aſylum in Arabia."

POLAND.

"*Warſaw, Feb.* 6. Letters from the provinces where the plague has raged aſſure us, that the hard froſts, which we have had for ſome time, have diminiſhed the violence of that grievous diſtemper; and that it has entirely ceaſed in many places."

"*Hague, Feb.* 22. The accounts from Poland, particularly from Dantzick, are favourable about the plague, not only of its decreaſing by the ſeverity of the weather, but alſo in regard to the ſalutary meaſures taken to prevent its ſpreading."

"*Frontiers of Poland, Feb.* 24. It is certain that the Confederates were routed at Kempen. Lipienſki, who commanded them, was killed, with ſixty of his men; fifty were taken priſoners, and 150 horſes taken on this occaſion. The Ruſſians reſted on their arms that night, and marched at day-break towards Kruterſchin; whence Zaremba, who lay there with a detachment, not judging it expedient to face them, made ſo precipitate a retreat towards Puezkow, that out of 1400 men he had no more remaining than 800."

"*Frontiers of Poland, March* 9. The Confederates have made themſelves maſters of the whole palatinate of Cracow, except the caſtle of the town of the ſame name, and have taken poſſeſſion of the ſuburb of Caſſimir, where they plundered the Jews quarter. On the other hand, Marſhal Sawa has entered Lithuania, and not content with raiſing high contributions there, he has taken or deſtroyed every thing belonging to the King."

"*Warſaw, Feb.* 16. The diet in Lithuania has been very outrageous. Four deputies were cut to pieces, for making ſome propoſitions there relative to the houſe of the Princes of Czartorſki. It is ſaid, that a circular letter of the Biſhop of Wilna cauſed this cruel cataſtrophe."

"*Warſaw, March* 6. According to advices received from Lithuania, the Confederates have beheaded, at Landſkroon, eleven of the principal Magnates, who exerted themſelves to form a confederacy in favour of the King."

"*Borders of the Weiſel, Feb.* 13. For ſome months paſt, frequent conferences have been held between the Prince Primate and ſome of the Magnates, on the means for eſtabliſhing tranquillity in the kingdom of Poland. The Ruſſians have declared their willingneſs to give all the aſſiſtance in their power. — During theſe negotiations a courier arrived from Peterſburg with the following account. Ruſſia and Pruſſia have agreed to let Poland endeavour at the eſtabliſhment of her own tranquillity, being of opinion that ſhe is able to attain the wiſhed for end: They have further determined, not to lay any ſtumbling-block in their way regarding the guarantee of Ruſſia and Pruſſia, but to leave it as fixed in the year 1764; and that Auſtria afterwards, if ſhe will, may take it on herſelf. In reſpect to the Diſſidents, Ruſſia and Pruſſia

ſia will not interfere, if the Roman-Catholics can bring the Diſſidents over voluntarily to give up any parts of their claims; and it is held for the good of the fundamental laws, that every thing which concerns the real rights of the republic itſelf ſhould remain as it is, except the voluntary alteration which may be made regarding the Diſſidents; and further, that any thing which has been conſtituted ſince 1764, may be altered or omitted as the parties may agree, provided it is not prejudicial to any treaty or fundamental laws, except what may be reſolved upon relative to the Diſſidents, &c."

"*Hague, Mareh* 8. We have letters from Warſaw, of the beſt authority, which mention, that one of the King of Poland's brothers is charged with the execution of an important commiſſion at the court of Peterſburg, from which the moſt happy conſequences are expected."

RUSSIA.

"*London, Feb.* 28. Letters from Peterſburg adviſe, that the Engliſh Admiral Sir Charles Knowles, who lately arrived in that capital, has frequently private conferences with the Empreſs twice a-day, with whom he is in the higheſt favour."

"*London, March* 23. A letter from St Peterſburg informs, that nineteen new Ruſſian ſhips of the line are now building, and in great forwardneſs, in the ports of Revel, Cronſtadt, Peterſburg, and Archangel."

SWEDEN.

"*Stockholm, Feb.* 12. Our late Sovereign King of Sweden, Adolphus Frederick, expired ſuddenly about eight o' clock this evening, at his palace in this city, in the 61ſt year of his age and 20th of his reign." *Lond. gaz.*

"*London, March* 4. The King of Sweden was a prince of the moſt amiable character; and though extremely reſembling Charles XII. yet preferred peace to war, through the whole courſe of his reign; by which means that country was more improved than for a century before."

"*London, March* 11. When the news arrived at Paris of the death of the King of Sweden, orders were iſſued for diſcontinuing all public diverſions for three days, in compliment to the young prince, then reſident in that capital."

"*Paris, March* 11. The King of Sweden continues here ſtill, and we do not hear of any time being fixed for his departure. It is ſuppoſed his Majeſty will take this opportunity to ſettle the treaty of ſubſidy between his court and that of France, and alſo what relates to the ſums due by virtue of the former treaty."

"*Paris, March* 15. The diploma which proclaimed the Prince-Royal to be the King of Sweden, in the room of his deceaſed father, was brought hither laſt monday, by one of the principal noblemen of that kingdom. The new King and his brother will leave Paris tomorrow."

DENMARK.

"*Copenhagen, Jan.* 25. We are aſſured, that the produce of the ſilver mines in Norway has conſiderably augmented for ſome time paſt. They have alſo diſcovered, in that country, a vein of gold, from which great advantages are expected. Several ducats have been ſtruck from it of the fineſt gold."

GERMANY.

"*London, March* 12. The King of Pruſſia has notified in form to the States-General, that the reports propagated concerning his deſigns upon Dantzick and a part of Poland are void of all foundation; that the great force which he has ſpread along the confines of Poland was merely to prevent a communication of the plague; and that his views are in all reſpects pacific."

"*London, March* 21. The King of Pruſſia's pacific intentions may be gueſſed at by the following proofs. He has near 50,000 men in arms more than he had even in the height of the laſt war: He has remounted moſt of his cavalry with Engliſh horſes: He has ſeveral new methods of diſcipline now in practice, but not made public: To which add, he has boxes of manifeſtoes printed, which no body but himſelf has copies of, nor can even gueſs at, as he ſtood over the preſs while they were printing."

"*London, March* 30. A late Utrecht Gazette has the following paragraph. "We are aſſured that the difference ſubſiſting between their Britannic and Pruſſian Majeſties, relative to the debt due to the latter ever ſince the laſt war, is at length amicably ſettled, upon conſideration of the former's having agreed

to pay the King of Pruſſia the ſum of 10,000l. Sterling *per ann.*"

'*London, March* 28. They write from Embden, that eight Pruſſian men of war are now fitting out at that port, on board which ſix regiments of infantry are to be imbarked, with all proper neceſſaries; but their deſtination is kept a profound ſecret."

"*Bruſſels, March* 16. In conſequence of an order of government, ſeveral regiments have received orders to march for the hereditary countries of her Imperial Majeſty in Germany; and we are getting every thing ready to facilitate their departure."

UNITED PROVINCES.

"*London, March* 21. A veſſel from Rotterdam brings an account, that the greateſt naval preparations are making in all the ports of Holland; that frequent meetings are held at the ſtadthouſe; and that the Ruſſian intereſt riſes daily, while the French declines in every part of the United Provinces."

FRANCE.

"*London, Feb.* 28. The two following anecdotes are communicated by a gentleman juſt returned from Paris.

1. There is ordered a reduction of nine men in each company of the French army, which will amount in all to 36,000 men; an argument of the ſtrongeſt preſumption in favour of the pacific intentions of that court.

2. In expectation of the re-eſtabliſhment of the late parliament, the Advocates of Paris ſtill continue to exert both their patriotiſm and courage; and, though amounting to upwards of 700, not a ſingle one among them has in any degree conſented, by either public or private application, to their profeſſion, to acknowledge the uſurping and illegal tribunal which has been ſubſtituted; and which ought to perceive, by the public odium, their unjuſt and arbitrary appointments. The manner in which theſe advocates mutually aſſiſt each other, as well for its uncommon generoſity, as extreme delicacy, deſerves to be mentioned: They are divided into three claſſes; of which the firſt, as moſt ſubſtantial, conſigns over to one of their principals, called *Batonnier*, the ſupply deſtined for the third ſort of their profeſſion, namely, the moſt neceſſitous; from him it is received, with ſuch diſcretion, that neither the giver nor receiver can know each other. The middle claſs conſiſts of thoſe who are neither opulent enough to give, nor indigent enough to receive. The Procureurs, or Attorneys, have likewiſe behaved with a ſimilar attachment to the ſame principles, and to this very minute have not proceeded to any buſineſs before the new tribunal. By this honourable and reſolute method, thoſe gentlemen, whoſe profeſſion is their fortune, have enabled themſelves, without forfeiting thoſe ſentiments which unanimouſly inſpire them, to expect the re-eſtabliſhment of the parliament, which muſt inevitably happen, as it is impoſſible to find men ſufficiently abandoned to replace them."

"*Paris, Feb.* 18. The Princes of the blood received the arret of the parliament of Rouen the 5th inſtant, incloſed in a letter; to which they have all returned very favourable anſwers. As they are all pretty near the ſame in ſubſtance, it will be ſufficient to give you the following one of the Duke of Orleans.

"Gentlemen, I have received your letter of the 5th current, and your arret of the ſame day, relative to the preſent ſtate of the parliament of Paris. You ought to have no doubt of my wiſhes to ſerve you on ſo important an occaſion, and to ſee this affair terminated by ſuch means as are conſiſtent with the dignity and authority of the King, and conformable to the true intereſts of the nation. I am," &c.

"*Paris, Feb.* 22. The parliament of Dijon has preſented a moſt ſpirited addreſs or remonſtrance to the King, in which they tell him, "That he is a King by the law, and that he cannot reign but by the law." The parliament of Rouen hath likewiſe wrote a letter to the King, in which they demand a convocation of the ſtates-general of the kingdom."

"*Paris, Feb.* 28. The French King held a Bed of Juſtice here on the 22d of February laſt, when he iſſued an edict, which was regiſtered the next day, to the following effect, namely, That as the juriſdiction of the parliament was too extenſive, reaching from Lyons ſouthwardly, to Arras in French Flanders northwardly, which great diſtance occaſioned much expence to his ſubjects, who might be obliged to come to Paris for the proſecution of their law-affairs; his Majeſty had thought fit to branch the parliament of Paris into ſix different parliaments,

liaments, under the denomination of *ſuperior courts*, each parliament having ſimilar juriſdiction; and that his Majeſty had appointed them their reſpective ſalaries, on the underwritten eſtabliſhment:

The Firſt Preſident	Salary	6000 livres.
2 Subaltern Preſidents	each	4000
20 Counſellors	each	2000
1 Solicitor-General		3000
1 Attorney-General		4000
2 Subſtitutes	each	1000
1 Greffier civil 1 Greffier criminal 24 Attorneys 12 Huiſſiers	No Salary.	

Agreeable to this eſtabliſhment, the firſt ſuperior court is that of Arras, in French Flanders; the ſecond, Blois; the third, Clermont Ferrand; the fourth, Lyons; the fifth, Poitiers; the ſixth, Chalons ſur Marne.

It is conjectured, that all the other parliaments of France will be new-modelled after this regulation. The friends of the Chancellor trumpet abroad this new regulation as a maſterpiece of politics, which cannot fail, they think, of endearing him to his people; but they ſeem to forget the main point of the ſtory, and that is, that the town of Paris, hitherto ſo brilliant in equipages and magnificent hotels, will become, in a year or two, little better than any other of their towns in which parliaments are to be annually held. Let us conceive for a moment what a deſolate place London would be, were the parliaments to be held at one and the ſame time in London, York, Briſtol, Norwich, Liverpool, Northampton, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glaſgow, &c. This is actually the caſe of the city of Paris at preſent; and conſequently one continued appearance of melancholy, diſſatisfaction, diſcontent, and want of buſineſs, from one end of it to another. But it ſeems the city of Paris has offended Louis the Fifteenth, and he is now glutting his revenge on it, in thus diſmembering that ancient and long-flouriſhing city, by reducing its power and juriſdiction, under pretence of making all law-proſecutions leſs expenſive, leſs tedious, and leſs corrupt to his ſubjects in general.—Time, perhaps, will even convince this King, that, like the raging of the waves, "Thus far he may go, but no farther."

"*Paris, March* 1. The edict, declaration, and letters-patent, which the Chancellor carried to the palace the 23d of February, were regiſtered upon the firſt requiſition. Fourteen members of the council did indeed propoſe to have them laid before a committee for examination, but the contrary opinion prevailed by a great majority, and they were regiſtered immediately.—The ſix ſuperior courts, created by the above-mentioned edict, are likely to meet with ſome difficulties in their eſtabliſhment. Three of them, namely, thoſe of Artois, Blois, and Clermont Ferrand, have magiſtrates ready; but it is not the ſame with thoſe of Poitiers, Chalons ſur Marne, and Lyons. The intendants of the generalities there will perform the functions of Firſt Preſidents, and they will be aſſiſted by other perſons whom M. de Maupeou ſhall think worthy to be made members of theſe courts.—The proceedings with reſpect to the parliament ingroſſes all public converſation, and in truth there is nothing ſo intereſting. It was reported yeſterday, that the great chamber was recalled to Pontoiſe, and the courts of inqueſts and requeſts to Soiſſons."

"*Paris, March* 4. The chamber of accounts, alarmed at the reports of its approaching diſſolution, ſeems at length reſolved to follow the example of the other courts, and to preſent remonſtrances on the preſent too well-known ſcheme of a general abolition of the magiſtracy. Several meetings have been already held on this ſubject."

Abſtract of an edict, dated, Paris, March 1.

"Lewis, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all to whom theſe preſents may come, greeting.

It is with the utmoſt regret that we have obſerved the officers of our parliament of Paris abandon themſelves to a neglect of obedience, equally condemned by their own laws, their oaths of allegiance, and the public intereſt; and, in fine, oppoſe themſelves to every act of our royal will and pleaſure.

We have long ſuſpended the exerciſe of our authority, hoping that reflection might bring them back to their duty; but our clemency ſerved but to encourage their obſtinate reſiſtance, and produce the moſt irregular conduct; which has left us no alternative, but to puniſh ſuch delinquents, or ſacrifice the moſt eſſential rights of our crown.

The

The appointment of a magiſtracy being eſſential to the well-governing of our ſubjects, we have had recourſe to thoſe members of our council, who, from their talents, diſcernment, and important ſervices, ever merited, as well as juſtified, our utmoſt confidence.

But even after this momentous precaution, we have carried our regards further, and perceived, that the intereſts of the people, the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the honour of our crown, loudly called for a reformation in the magiſterial ſyſtem.

We obſerved, that venality, ſo prevalent in theſe times, obſtructed a proper choice of officers, and diſcarded the magiſtracy ſuch as from their talents and merits were moſt worthy of filling their reſpective functions; that the diſtant reſidence of many from Paris, rendered it extremely inconvenient and expenſive to them to apply for juſtice, who were therefore frequently obliged to give up the moſt equitable claims.

In fine, we have obſerved, from theſe cauſes, delinquents have gone unpuniſhed, to the encouragement of vice and injuſtice.

In conſequence of theſe evils, it is our will and pleaſure to eſtabliſh in the different provinces, ſuperior courts of judicature; the officers of which, appointed by ourſelf, on a knowledge of their experience and capacity, ſhall have no other compenſation than the penſions annexed to their poſts.

By theſe means we ſhall facilitate the adminiſtration of juſtice, and render the officers more reſpectable, by abridging the forms, and leſſening the charges of proceſs. From theſe views, we have been under a neceſſity of reſtraining the licentious procedure of our parliament of Paris; though we hold it as indiſpenſable, in other reſpects, to preſerve all its rights and prerogatives. Judge then in all theſe points, which concern the dignity of our crown, and the rights of our people; and our motive will appear to be founded on principles of virtue, and a zeal for the public intereſt."

"*London, March* 18. A Frenchman who has juſt arrived here from Paris ſays, it is inconceivable the different change a few days has produced amongſt all ranks of people in that capital; numbers of the nobility, and others, who held offices under the crown, have reſigned, and retired to their country-ſeats, to enjoy a private life; and thoſe that kept fourteen or fifteen ſervants, now keep but three or four; and it is ſuppoſed there are now in Paris two or three thouſand of that fraternity out of place, which, with the tradeſmen continually breaking, and murders and robberies every night in the ſtreets, renders that lately gay place a chaos of miſery and deſpair."

"*Paris, March* 7. The people begin to reſume their ſpirits. The wiſdom and equity diffuſed through the edict for the eſtabliſhment of the ſovereign courts, the ſuppreſſion of the judges fees, and the conciſe and expeditious manner of deciding litigious affairs without altering the eſtabliſhed laws, do honour to his Majeſty's reign; and the new code of laws of M. Maupeou confer not leſs honour on the author. — At preſent, by the new regulation, every thing is rendered plain; God grant that it may laſt, and be executed according to its intention."

"*Paris, March* 15. In my laſt I informed you, that the people ſeemed ſatisfied with the new regulations; but, alas! we are born for revolutions. The Princes of the Blood, and all the Nobility, are preparing to remonſtrate, and even the Clergy intend to purſue the ſame meaſures; all proteſting againſt the new regulation, and the adviſers of it. What makes the thing more ſerious is, the military corps have refuſed M. de Maillebois for inſpector-general of the army, as this gentleman has joined the court-party, and been gratified with that poſt. The military corps have juſt ſignified to his Majeſty, that if he perſiſt in this nomination, the ſoldiers in general will refuſe to obey. This is the moſt alarming circumſtance of our ſituation. The anſwer of the King keeps the whole nation in ſuſpenſe. The Count de Monteymar, miniſter for the war-department, and the Abbé Terray, comptroller-general of the finances, have reſigned."

"*Paris, March* 15. Upon the Count de Maillebois being appointed one of the directors-general of war, the Marſhals of France repreſented to the King, that that officer had rendered himſelf unworthy of the poſt conferred upon him, by his affair with the late Marſhal d'Eſtrees, which was decided by the tribunal in 1758. His Majeſty made anſwer, "If the Count de Maillebois acted wrong, I puniſhed him for it; but I have ſince found that his military talents may be of ſervice to me in the commiſſion I have given

given him." Notwithſtanding this anſwer, the Marſhals of France have repeated their repreſentations to the King, and his Majeſty has acquieſced with them. He has removed the Count de Maillebois from the poſt he had given him, and conferred it upon the Lieutenant-General Count de Muy."

"*Paris, March* 8. The King's council of the court of Aids returned laſt Sunday to Verſailles, when his Majeſty told them, that he would receive no remonſtrances from that court, ſo long as the members occupied themſelves on objects foreign to it; and much leſs, as they had been ſo indiſcreet as to make the remonſtrances public before bringing them to him." [xxxii. 124.]

"*Paris, March* 8. The King's council, who were ordered to carry fourteen edicts to the new tribunal to be regiſtered there, have received counter orders; the members of the council having repreſented to the Chancellor, that they conſented to ſupply the place of the parliament only upon condition that they ſhould not be obliged to regiſter thoſe money-edicts. —— Theſe edicts eſtabliſh a third twentieth penny, a double capitation, duties upon paper, ſtarch, and other articles; and ſuppreſs certain franchiſes which the burghers of Paris enjoyed, the privileges of the King's ſecretaries, &c."

"*Paris, March* 15. Moſt noble and ſpirited is the general conduct of the reſpective provinces of France, but more particularly does it appear by an anonymous letter ſent ſeparately to each Prince of the Blood, to implore, for the honour of the kingdom, their interceſſion for the preſervation of the conſtitution. This letter is conceived in the moſt expreſſive terms, as will appear by the following extract: "Dare, Noble Prince, to repreſent to the King, with that liberty, that courage, that reſpect, which is worthy a Prince of the Blood, a Prince of your nation, the inquietudes of the nobility, the alarms of the people, your own dangers, thoſe of the King, and thoſe of the ſubject. Aſſure him of our inviolable attachment, but at the ſame time of our deteſtation of ſlavery. —— Obtain the recall of the parliament, and the abſolute revokement of thoſe acts which tend to the deſtruction of our very conſtitution."

"*London, March* 30. On Tueſday the 19th of March, an expreſs arrived from Lord Harcourt, our ambaſſador at Paris, with an account that the King of France had written a letter to the King of Spain, wherein he aſſured the Catholic King, that he was aſhamed of the conduct of the court of London; that he was ready and willing to co-operate with the King of Spain, in whatever future meaſures ſhould be judged expedient; that he put himſelf entirely under the direction and wiſdom of the Catholic King; and only begged, that, in their future operations, that monarch would have an eye to the preſent ſituation of France."

"*London, March* 2. A letter from Breſt mentions, that orders had juſt been received to unrig ſeveral capital ſhips of war, both there and at Rochfort; but the Toulon ſquadron is to be kept upon a reſpectable footing while the Ruſſian fleets continue in the Mediterranean and Levant ſeas."

"*Paris, March* 15. It is ſaid, that the Jeſuits are employing every artifice to get their order re-admitted into France; and that they have found means to inſinuate themſelves into the good graces of the Counteſs of Barré; from which they conceive great hopes of ſucceſs."

"*London, March* 4. A letter from Lyons ſays, that there are 1500 Engliſh weavers at the looms in that city."

ITALY.

"*London, Feb.* 28. By a private letter from Venice we learn, that a Venetian tartan, after an obſtinate engagement, was taken by two Algerine corſairs off the iſland of Corfu, and thence carried to Algiers; at which the ſenate of Venice is ſo enraged, that they are determined to have ſatisfaction."

"*Genoa, Feb.* 23. The government has received a brief from Rome, by which they are permitted to raiſe a tenth on all eccleſiaſtical benefices, during the term of ten years. This brief is exactly ſimilar to the one granted to the republic under the pontificate of Benedict XIV."

SPAIN.

"*Genoa, Feb.* 14. Our laſt advices from Spain tell us, that his Catholic Majeſty has actually, in his ſeveral ports, fifty-eight ſhips of the line ready for ſea, one of 112 guns, ſeven of 80, forty-two of 70, and eight of 64, twenty-three frigates, five bomb-veſſels of 17 cannon, and three of 12, beſides a proportionate number of tranſports."

BRI-

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

"*London, March* 28. By a letter lately received from Boſton, in *New England*, we are informed, that the animoſities which had unhappily ariſen among his Majeſty's ſubjects in that country were nearly ſubſided. The commiſſioners of the cuſtoms were again in that town, executing the duties of their office. The officers of the army and navy, joined by the inhabitants, made up a dancing aſſembly of above ninty ſubſcribers, Mr Hancock firſt manager. In ſhort, every thing promiſes a renewal of that harmony and mutual confidence which ever ought to diſtinguiſh the ſubjects of ſo amiable and good a prince as is our moſt gracious ſovereign."

"*New York, Jan.* 16. Our aſſembly is now ſitting. When the ſeſſion began Mr M'Dougal, author of a paper, ſigned, *A ſon of Liberty*, attended among others, as a ſpectator, and departed as others did, without any notice being taken of him in particular; but the next day the ſerjeant at arms was ordered to bring him to the bar of the Houſe. On his appearing there, the old paper was read to him, and, by order of the Houſe, it was demanded of him, Whether he was the author or publiſher? He anſwered, That as the Houſe had declared that paper to be a libel, and had voted a reward for apprehending the author or publiſher, and as he was apprehended in conſequence of that vote, and was then actually under proſecution, he could not anſwer the queſtion; and as the Houſe was a party concerned, he thought they ought not to aſk it. One of the members propoſed, that as he refuſed to plead, he ſhould ſuffer the *point forte et dure*; but this propoſal was treated with contempt. The Houſe, however, voted Mr M'Dougal guilty of contempt, and a breach of privilege; and ordered him to aſk pardon: which he refuſed to do, as he was not conſcious of having been guilty of either. He was forthwith committed to gaol, where he now remains, and is viſited by perſons of all ranks."

"*London, March* 14. A letter from Virginia, dated Nov. 29, ſays, "The Regulators of *North Carolina* having threatened, we hear, to pay the aſſembly a viſit, at Newburn, in order to force them to enact what laws ſuit their notions of government, Governor Tyron has ordered the militia of ſeveral counties to repair to that place, and to remain there during the ſeſſions."

"*London, March* 4. According to recent letters from Charleſtown, *South Carolina*, the diſturbances in that province are not ſubſided. On the 12th of December, in the night-time, ſeveral perſons aſſembled, and ſet fire to the dwelling-houſe, barns, ſtables, &c. of Richard Henderſon, Eſq; juſtice of the peace, which were totally conſumed. In the conflagration a vaſt quantity of corn, beſides ſeveral ſtuds of horſes, were conſumed. Gov. Tyron immediately publiſhed a proclamation, offering a reward of 100l. for diſcovery of the offenders."

BRITISH EAST INDIES.

"*Extract of a letter from Bengal, dated Sept.* 16. *brought by the Lapwing.*

The miſery occaſioned by the famine in the province of Bengal is incredible. I believe I ſpeak within compaſs when I ſay at leaſt two millions of ſouls have periſhed within theſe two months. The Europeans have ſuffered greatly, not ſo much from famine, as from a peſtilential diſorder, which is the general conſequence of it.

You cannot conceive the calamities which now reign in this country: the manufactories are all at a ſtand for want of workmen to carry them on, and it will be impoſſible for proper inveſtments to be made for Europe (more than what is now ready to ſhip off) for two or three years to come. Several of the company's ſhips which ſhould have been diſpatched this ſeaſon, will be obliged to ſtay in the country another, for want of hands, ſuch numbers of ſeamen have died.

I am ſorry to tell you, that there ſeems but one general maxim here, which is, for every one to plunder all he can from the poor natives, for his own benefit, without regarding the intereſt of the company, which muſt greatly ſuffer. Had the ſupervifors arrived, we might have expected ſome reformation, but they are now given over as loſt. If there is not ſome better regulations formed at home for this government, and ſome of our great folks called to account for their villanies, ruination muſt enſue.

We are informed from Madraſs, that the famous Heyder Ali has broke the peace, and is again become troubleſome to the company's ſettlements. He is openly aſſiſted by the French, and is, I am

am afraid, too formidable an enemy to be eaſily ſubdued.

The Nabob of Arcot, one of our beſt allies, has been baſely treated by the Governor and Council. It is ſaid he complained to Commodore Lindſay, who he terms the repreſentative of the King of England; but it has not been in his power to gain any redreſs, as he is not in the leaſt regarded by thoſe in power, notwithſtanding the authority given him by the King's commiſſion. I believe he is heartily tired of this part of the world, from the indifference he is treated with, and would wiſh to be recalled.

We are told General Coote has not met with better treatment, and is determined to return to England over land. In ſhort, it ſeems the fixed determination of thoſe who have the reins of government in their hands, to plunder both the country and company, to amaſs Nabobs fortunes to themſelves, but to admit of no rivals. I hope ſome method will be found out to put a ſtop to ſuch rapine, before the company's ruin is completed; which cannot be far off, if ſuch baſeneſs and cruelties are longer winked at by thoſe who ought to be careful of the public intereſt."

"*London, March* 26. Some letters in town mention, that about 30,000 Europeans, inhabitants of the kingdom of Bengal, have died of famine; and that a great number of officers have fallen a ſacrifice to an epidemical diſtemper, owing to the drought.

A gentleman who has lately arrived from Bengal has juſt informed us, that 450,000 is the greateſt number that hath died in that kingdom of the famine.

We have authority to ſay, the news from the Eaſt Indies, by the Lapwing packet, is favourable in every reſpect, except in the loſs of ſome of the inhabitants in the province of Bengal, occaſioned by a famine; and that the company's ſettlements continued in peace, with the proſpect of large inveſtments from every part."

"*London, March* 22. Heyder Ali is reduced to the laſt extremity by the Marattoes. Their army winter in his country; and he has, in his diſtreſs, ſolicited the aid of the company, but to no effect. — Things are in great confuſion on the coaſt. The Marattoes are ſaid to have ſent an embaſſy to Sir John Lindſay, on account of his being the King's repreſentative in India."

ENGLAND.

The King gave the royal aſſent to the following bills on the 9th of March.

An act for further continuing two acts 6° *&* 9° *Geo. III. for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters, in his Majeſty's dominions in America.*

An act for making and maintaining a navigable cut, or canal, from the frith or river of Forth, at or near the mouth of the river of Carron, in the county of Stirling, to the frith or river of Clyde, at or near a place called Dalmuir Burnfoot, *in the county of Dumbarton, and alſo a collateral cut from the ſame to the city of Glaſgow; and for making a navigable cut, or canal, of communication, from the port and harbour of Borrowſtounneſs, to join the ſaid canal at or near the place where it will fall into the frith of Forth* [xxxii. 457.]

Seven bills concerning matters of police, all relating to England. — one of them, *to enable his Majeſty to licenſe a playhouſe in the town of Liverpool.*

Five road bills, all relating to England, except one, *for enlarging the term and powers of an act* 8° *Geo. III. for repairing ſeveral roads leading through the county of Selkirk.* — and

Twenty-four private bills, none of which relate to Scotland.

And to theſe on the 28th, viz.

An act to indemnify perſons who have omitted to qualify themſelves for offices and employments, and to indemnify juſtices of the peace, and others, who have omitted to regiſter their qualifications within the time limited by law, and for giving further time for thoſe purpoſes.

An act to enable lunaticks, intitled to renew leaſes, their guardians and committees, to accept of ſurrenders of old leaſes, and grant new ones.

Seven bills concerning matters of police, all relating to England.

Eleven road bills, all relating to England, except one, *to enlarge the term and powers of ſo much of an act* 24° *Geo. II. as relates to the repairing the road from Cramond bridge to the town of Queenſferry, in the county of Linlithgow.* — and

Thirty-five private bills; — none of which relate to Scotland, except one, viz.

An act to enable Francis Charteris, Eſq; heretofore called Francis Wemyſs, *and the heirs of his body, and ſeveral other perſons therein named, and the heirs of their reſpective bodies, to retain, aſſume and ſign the name of* Charteris, *and to bear the arms*

of Charteris, *and to hold and enjoy the eſtate therein mentioned, notwithſtanding the deſcent to him or them reſpectively of the honour and title of* Wemyſs, *or any other honour or title whatſoever.*

IRELAND.

On the 26th of February the Lord Lieutenant opened the ſeſſion of parliament with the following ſpeech to both houſes. [xxxii. 50. 85.]

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

IT is with the trueſt ſatisfaction that I obey his Majeſty's commands to meet you again in parliament.

The affection which his Majeſty bears to his faithful ſubjects of Ireland, and his readineſs to concur with you in every meaſure which may conduce to their proſperity, have determined his Majeſty to call you together at this time, that you may take into your ſerious conſideration ſuch laws as ſhall be found to be immediately neceſſary for the general good of this country.

The preſent high price of corn is an object of the firſt importance, and demands your utmoſt attention; and I alſo recommend to you the continuance or revival of ſuch laws as from experience have proved of advantage to the public.

I have particular pleaſure in being able to inform you, that not only the uſual bounties on the exportation of Iriſh linens have been continued by the Britiſh parliament, but that they have been ſtill further extended; a circumſtance which I hope will be productive of beneficial effects to that manufacture.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

As I have reaſon to expect, that, with very ſtrict œconomy, the duties which were granted laſt ſeſſion of parliament, and which will not expire until Chriſtmas next, may be ſufficient to anſwer the expences of his Majeſty's government, I am not now to aſk for any further ſupply.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The increaſe of his Majeſty's Royal Family by the birth of another Princeſs, ſince the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, is an event in which we are all intereſted, and muſt afford us the ſincereſt pleaſure.

His Majeſty's paternal care of this kingdom requires every return of gratitude on your part, and I have no doubt, from your known loyalty, that you will manifeſt your ſenſe of his goodneſs by the temper and unanimity of your proceedings.

I rejoice in this opportunity of co-operating with you for the public welfare, and I flatter myſelf our endeavours will be mutual to bring this ſeſſion to a ſpeedy and happy concluſion.

Addreſſes to the King and the Lord Lieutenant were reſolved on by both Houſes. Thoſe of the Lords were preſented to his Excellency on the 4th, and thoſe of the Commons on the 8th, of March.—We give extracts.

"We cannot omit expreſſing our thankfulneſs for, and ſatisfaction in, the continuance and extenſion, by the Britiſh parliament, of the bounties on the exportation of Iriſh linens.—We have the trueſt ſenſe of the many inſtances which your Majeſty hath been pleaſed to afford us, of your paternal care, and particularly your continuing the Lord Viſcount Townſhend in the government of this kingdom; of which, as his experience enables him to form the trueſt judgement, ſo his candour and integrity will, we doubt not, move him to make the juſteſt repreſentation." *Lords to the King.*

"We are happy in the opportunity which his Majeſty hath been graciouſly pleaſed to afford us, of meeting your Excellency again in parliament; and we cannot but conſider ourſelves as under an obligation to your Excellency, for the ſatisfaction which you are pleaſed to expreſs on that occaſion, and for your moſt obliging readineſs to co-operate with us for the public welfare. We ſhall not fail of taking into our conſideration the important particulars recommended to us by your Excellency.——Your Excellency's experience and knowledge in the affairs of this kingdom, call upon us to unite our endeavours with yours to promote the good of the public; and we truſt we ſhall, with a becoming temper and unanimity, co-operate with your Excellency to bring this ſeſſion to a ſpeedy and happy concluſion." *Lords to the Lord Lieutenant.*

His Excellency's Anſwer.

"*My Lords,* I return you my ſincere thanks for this your very kind and obliging addreſs. The favourable opinion which you are pleaſed to expreſs of me affords me the greateſt pleaſure. It has been, and will be, my endeavour to deſerve it. You may rely upon my faithful repreſentation to his Majeſty in every thing which concerns you and this country; and I flatter myſelf, that, through the harmony which ſubſiſts between

tween us, our joint endeavours will be effectual to promote the public welfare, which I have much at heart."

"We place the juſteſt confidence in your Majeſty's gracious favour and protection, for the ſupport and encouragement of our principal branch of trade, the linen manufacture; and we are happy to find, that not only the uſual bounties on the exportation of our linens have been continued, but that they have been further extended by the Britiſh parliament.

When we conſider the preſent ſituation of this country, with regard to trade, we have the higheſt ſatisfaction in being informed, that with very ſtrict œconomy, the duties which were granted laſt ſeſſion of parliament, and which will not expire until Chriſtmas next, may be ſufficient to anſwer the expences of your Majeſty's government. and that no further ſupplies are to be aſked for.

And we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that as nothing can give us greater ſatisfaction than your Majeſty's approbation of our conduct, ſo nothing can affect us more ſenſibly than any mark of your Royal diſpleaſure; and that we are incapable, even in thought, of attempting any thing againſt your Majeſty's authority, or the rights of the crown of Great Britain, from whence we own, with the utmoſt gratitude, we derive our principal protection and ſupport. We acknowledge, with the moſt perfect ſubmiſſion, that we are ever tenacious of the honour of granting ſupplies to your Majeſty, and of being the firſt movers therein, as they are the voluntary tribute of grateful hearts to the beſt of monarchs; and we moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty, that your Majeſty will not permit our zeal in this particular to be conſtrued into an invaſion of your Majeſty's royal authority; than which nothing can be more diſtant from our thoughts. And we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that your Majeſty's rights are equally dear to us as our own, as we are ſenſible that our happineſs depends upon the preſervation of both inviolate.

We return our moſt humble thanks to your Majeſty, for continuing his Excellency the Lord Viſcount Townſhend in the government of this kingdom, from whoſe approved integrity, and from whoſe long knowledge and experience of us and our ſentiments, we are perſuaded a juſt repreſentation will be made of our loyalty and duty to the beſt of princes." *Commons to the King.*

"We — beg leave to expreſs our ſincere congratulations on this parliament being appointed to meet again under your Excellency; from whoſe approved integrity, and from whoſe long knowledge and experience of us and of our ſentiments, we are perſuaded a juſt repreſentation will be made of our loyalty and duty to the beſt of princes. — We ſhall with the trueſt pleaſure co-operate with your Excellency in all that may tend to the public welfare, and in all our deliberations ſhall obſerve that temper and unanimity, which alone can render our proceedings beneficial to the public, and bring them to a ſpeedy and happy concluſion." *Commons to the Lord Lieutenant.*

His Excellency's Anſwer.

"I thank the Houſe of Commons for this kind addreſs. I receive with great pleaſure their congratulations on this parliament being appointed to meet again under me. My long knowledge and experience of them and their ſentiments, will always induce me to make a juſt repreſentation of their loyalty and duty to his Majeſty."

Both Houſes, in their addreſſes to the King, congratulate his Majeſty on the birth of another princeſs.

The following proteſt was taken againſt that part of the Lords addreſs to the King which thanks his Majeſty for continuing Lord Townſhend in the vice-royalty.

DISSENTIENT,

1. BEcauſe the repeated proofs we have of his Majeſty's paternal tenderneſs towards his people convince us, that a miſrepreſentation of his faithful Commons could alone have determined his Royal breaſt to exert his undoubted prerogative of proroguing his parliament, at a criſis when the expiration of laws, eſſential to the well-being of this kingdom, ſeemed peculiarly to point out the moſt urgent demand for the aſſiſtance of the legiſlature; at a time when the Commons had given a recent efficacious teſtimony of their unremitting zeal for his Majeſty's ſervice, by voting an augmentation of his Majeſty's forces; a meaſure which had been repreſented to parliament as highly acceptable to the King; at a ſeaſon too when the ſuddenneſs of

this unexpected mark of Royal diſpleaſure rendered its conſequences almoſt irretrievably fatal to the nation, inſomuch that we ſee with the deepeſt concern an extraordinary deficiency in his Majeſty's revenue, proceeding from the declining ſtate of our credit, trade, and manufactures, thereby occaſioned.

2. Becauſe the unbounded confidence we repoſe in his Majeſty's inviolate regard to the fundamental principles of the conſtitution, aſſures us, that the attempt which has been lately made to infringe that balance, indefeaſibly inſeparable from its very formation, by entering upon the Journals of this Houſe a proteſt, animadverting upon the proceedings of the Houſe of Commons, was the reſult of pernicious counſels, inſidiouſly calculated to alienate the affections of the moſt loyal ſubjects from the moſt amiable of princes; an opinion in which we conceive ourſelves by ſo much the better founded, as this unconſtitutional extenſion is unprecedented, ſave only in one inſtance, which was followed by the juſt diſapprobation of the Sovereign, teſtified by the immediate removal of the Chief Governor. We further conceive, that as the conſtitution of this kingdom is in reſpect to the diſtinct departments of the Crown, the Lords, and the Commons, one and the ſame with that of Great Britain, we ſhould depart not only from our duty to our King, and to this country, but likewiſe from that which we owe to Great Britain, if in our high capacity, of hereditary great council of Ireland to the Crown, we ſhould acquieſce under an attempt which manifeſtly tends to ſubvert that reciprocal independence of the three eſtates, which is the baſis of its ſecurity.

3. Becauſe the juſtice and piety which ſhine conſpicuous in our Sovereign, as well in his domeſtic life as on the throne, do not ſuffer us to ſuppoſe, that the diſmiſſion of truſty Nobles and Commoners from his Majeſty's Privy Council, the former only becauſe they made a juſt exerciſe of their hereditary birthright as Peers of the realm, the latter on account only of their parliamentary conduct, can have proceeded from the truly informed intention of ſo great and good a prince. [xxxii. 726.]

4. Becauſe moderation, firmneſs, conſiſtency, a due diſtinctive regard to all ranks of perſons, a regular ſyſtem of adminiſtration, being, as we conceive, indiſpenſably requiſite to the ſupport and dignity of government, and to the conduct of his Majeſty's affairs, we cannot, without violation of truth and juſtice, return thanks to the King, for continuing a Chief Governor, who, in contempt of all forms of buſineſs, and rules of decency heretofore reſpected by his predeceſſors, is actuated only by the moſt arbitrary caprice, to the detriment of his Majeſty's intereſt, to the injury of this oppreſſed country, and to the unſpeakable vexation of perſons of every condition.

Leinſter.	*Longford.*	*Beſſive.*
Louth.	*Baltinglaſs.*	*Moira.*
Powerſcourt.	*Laneſborough.*	*Mountcaſhell.*
Liſle.	*Moleſworth.*	*Charlemount.*
Shannon.	*Mornington.*	*Bellamont.*

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Feb. 27.

"Yeſterday our parliament met, when the forces on both ſides were muſtered. There were more members in the houſe than were ever known on any other occaſion. The queſtion, on the propoſed addreſs, was carried by a majority of 25, in favour of government, to the ſurpriſe of every body, who have ſo long ſeen the great parties of this country govern this kingdom as they pleaſed. At this time the great chiefs were all united againſt it, and even preſſed ſome ſervants of the crown to oppoſe it at the hazard of their offices.

This day, however, has afforded an unexpected, though no new ſcene, in this country: for when the Houſe ſhould have proceeded on the uſual buſineſs of the day, a deſperate mob, armed with clubs, cutlaſſes, &c. ſurrounded the parliament-houſe, and attempted to ſwear ſeveral of the members; who very ſpiritedly refuſed the propoſed oath. Upon which, they inſulted ſome, and beat others, ſelecting with great nicety the ſupporters of government, from the members in oppoſition. The Biſhops of Ferns and Corke were both beat and otherwiſe much abuſed. Lord Chief Juſtice Annely and Lord Tyrare were alſo very roughly treated. Lord Loftus was particularly ſearched for: he is marked by the mob, for joining government, and deſerting from the patriots.

Whilſt free acceſs to parliament was thus interrupted, the Lord Chancellor ſent an account of theſe proceedings to the Lord Lieutenant. Soon after a detachment of the military was requeſted by

by the Mayor and Sheriffs, who had repaired to the caſtle. The Lord Lieutenant firſt aſked them, whether they could quell the riot by the aid of the civil power alone; on their anſwering in the negative, the troops were ſent. On their appearance, the mob diſperſed, and peace was ſoon reſtored. — When lo! the ſtorm aroſe within doors: for the patriots largely expatiated on the terrors of an armed force ſurrounding the houſe, and had been debating, whether the troops ſhould be removed or not, before they proceeded to buſineſs, and whether there *really* had been a riotous mob aſſembled, though ſeveral members ſtood up, and declared they had been inſulted and threatened; when luckily, juſt as the celebrated Mr Flood was proving the only danger to be apprehended was from government, and a mercenary ſoldiery, and not from a mob, the door behind the Speaker's chair was ſuddenly forced open by ſome rioters, who broke into the houſe. This accident, notwithſtanding that gentleman's *eloquence and abilities*, convinced the Houſe of the actual exiſtence of the riot.

Two of the ringleaders, armed with cutlaſſes, who attempted to ſwear the Biſhops with a *Manual* (or Popiſh Prayer-book) were taken, and lodged in Newgate, by order of the Houſe of Lords.

Their confeſſion was taken down by the Lord Mayor: it is ſaid they have made ſome material diſcoveries. This mob conſiſted of the weavers, for whom a charitable contribution was carried on by our patriots for ſome months paſt. The Speaker ſubſcribed one hundred pounds to this ſcheme, two days before the opening of the ſeſſions.

In ſhort, this ſeems to all the rational part of the city to be the laſt efforts of a diſappointed dying faction, who having no real grievance to complain of, or any credit or confidence with the public, are now ſtriving to promote riot and confuſion in the city. The general voice here is grateful, acknowledging his Majeſty's goodneſs in graciouſly condeſcending to aſſemble the parliament merely to tranſact the national buſineſs; nor is the wiſe conduct that has been invariably purſued by government leſs admired, by which our falſe patriots, and pretended rulers of the kingdom, are at laſt defeated, to the ſincere joy of every independent gentleman of this country.

P. S. Since writing the above, an addreſs of thanks to the Lord Lieutenant, for his conduct this day, was moved for, and carried by 105 to 51."

"*London, March* 11. By a gentleman who was in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons the 26th ult. we are favoured with the following particulars of that meeting. — After the Lord Lieutenant had delivered his ſpeech from the throne, the Houſe voted an addreſs of thanks, without any diviſion. After which Mr Hele-a (a new made King's counſel, and *at preſent* the Lord Lieutenant's particular friend, tho' *laſt winter* he wrote a ſevere pamphlet againſt him) got up, and propoſed an addreſs to his Majeſty, the purport of which was as follows: "To thank his Majeſty, in the moſt grateful expreſſions, for the very great care and attention he has ever had to the affairs of that kingdom, more particularly in continuing ſo long the adminiſtration of the preſent Lord Lieutenant; to whoſe *vigilance*, *juſtice*, and *wiſdom*, the people of Ireland were indebted for all their *happineſs* and *proſperity*." He was ſeconded in this *ſtrange* addreſs by George (one of Lord Loftus's light troops); when a great debate enſued, which laſted ſeveral hours; when the queſtion being put, they divided, for the addreſs 132, againſt it 107, majority 25."

From the Votes of the Houſe of Commons.

"*Mercurii, 27° die Februarii, 1771.*

Reſolved, That the thanks of this Houſe be preſented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to acknowledge, with the warmeſt gratitude, the ſeaſonable and neceſſary interpoſition of his Excellency, in complying with the requiſition of the Lord Mayor and Sheriff of this city, in giving the civil power the moſt effectual aſſiſtance, to quell and diſperſe a moſt dangerous and riotous mob, who beſet the avenues to the houſes of parliament, and inſulted and aſſaulted ſeveral of the members of both Houſes; the ſaid Lord Mayor and Sheriff having found, and informed his Excellency, that the ordinary power of the magiſtrates was not ſufficient to that purpoſe: and humbly to requeſt his Excellency, that he will be pleaſed to iſſue a proclamation, offering ſuch a reward as he ſhall think proper, for diſcovering of any the perſons ſo aſſembled, or of ſuch perſons as may have incited or encouraged them thereto.

Jovis, 28° die Februarii, 1771.

The Rt Hon. Sir George Maccartney reported

reported to the Houſe, that their addreſs of yeſterday had been preſented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, who was pleaſed to return the anſwer following.

"*Gentlemen*, I return you my ſincereſt thanks for this addreſs. It gives me the greateſt pleaſure to find, that you approve of the means that were uſed yeſterday, for reſtoring the peace of this city. I have iſſued a proclamation, according to your deſire; and I truſt that the firmneſs and reſolution of your proceedings will effectually prevent the like tumults for the future."

By the proclamation, a reward of 300 l. was offered to any perſon who would diſcover any of the perſons concerned in the aforementioned riot.

On the 4th of March the Speaker of the houſe of Commons reſigned his office, which he ſignified to the Houſe by the following letter.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*,

WHEN I had the honour of being unanimouſly elected to the Chair of this Houſe, I entered on that high office with the warmeſt ſentiments of loyalty to his Majeſty, and the firmeſt determination to dedicate all my endeavours to tranſmit to my ſucceſſor, the rights and privileges of the Commons of Ireland, as inviolate as I received them.

But, at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was pleaſed to accuſe the Commons of a crime, (which, I am confident, was as far from their intentions, as it ever was, and ever ſhall be, from mine), that of intrenching upon his Majeſty's royal prerogative, and the juſt and undoubted rights of the Crown of Great Britain: and as it has pleaſed the Houſe of Commons to take the firſt opportunity, after this tranſaction, of teſtifying their approbation of the conduct of the Lord Lieutenant, by voting him an addreſs of thanks this ſeſſion, I muſt, as in my humble opinion that addreſs conveys a tacit cenſure of the proceedings, and a relinquiſhment of the privileges of the Commons, beg leave to reſign an office I can no longer execute with honour. Your choice may fall upon ſome gentleman, whoſe ſentiments upon this occaſion may differ from mine, and who may not think an addreſs of this nature is ſo derogatory to the dignity of the Houſe.

Dublin, March 4. JOHN PONSONBY.

In purſuance of a reſolution of the Commons, which paſſed *nem. con.* the thanks of the Houſe was given to Mr Ponſonby, their late Speaker, for his faithful and eminent ſervices to the public in the chair of that Houſe.

"*Dublin, March* 9. Yeſterday the Lord Lieutenant went in ſtate to the houſe of Peers; when a meſſage was ſent to the Houſe of Commons; who attended, and preſented their Speaker, Edmund Sexton Perry, Eſq; who made an eloquent ſpeech to his Excellency on his being elected to the chair, which his Excellency approved of; when Mr Perry made a very proper and genteel anſwer.

SCOTLAND.

"*Banff, Feb.* — A few days ago a poor man who had been drying corn to his maſter, and was returning to his own houſe about ten o'clock at night, unfortunately fell headlong into a deep quarry, at Gellyhill, which lay in his way, and daſhed out his brains. I earneſtly wiſh the mentioning of this accident would perſuade owners of quarries to fill them up, or elſe to put a dike about them; for they are in ſome degree as fatal for man and beaſt, as the coal-pits in the ſouth country." [109.]

James Maclean, woolcomber, in Aberdeen his wife and two children, went to bed, in good health, on Tueſday night, Feb. 6.; but none of them appearing next morning, the window of the cloſet where they ſlept was drawn up by ſome of their neighbours; when they found the place filled with ſmoke, which ſmelled ſtrongly of ſulphur. Upon opening the door, the man and his wife appeared to be in great diſtreſs, entirely deprived of the uſe of ſpeech, and their two children were found dead, but no appearance of external injury was found upon any of their bodies. The cat was alſo ſuffocated, and lived but a few minutes after the door was opened. The magiſtrates, upon this extraordinary event being reported to them, having taken a precognition, and appointed ſeveral of the phyſicians in town to inſpect their bodies; it evidently appeared, that they were ſuffocated in bed by ſulphureous ſteams from the fire in the night-time. Notwithſtanding all proper means being uſed by the phyſicians for their recovery, the man languiſhed till the Friday morning after, and then died; and the woman, although much recovered, ſtill continued in a precarious ſtate.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

March 20. At Air, Capt. John Webſter, of the 4th or King's own regiment of foot, to Miſs Ker, daughter of the deceaſed Robert Ker, Eſq; of Newfield.

27. Thomas Briſbane of Briſbane, Eſq; to Miſs Eleanora Bruce, eldeſt daughter of Sir Michael Bruce of Stenhouſe, Bt.

P. S. April 1. Lord Greville, ſon of the Earl of Warwick, and one of the Lords of Trade, to Miſs Peachy, daughter of Sir James Peachy, Bt.

2. At Edinburgh, William Stewart, Eſq; of Caſtle-Stewart, member for Wigton, &c. to Miſs Euphemia Mackenzie, daughter of the late Lord Fortroſe.

2. At London, Charles Howard jun. of Greyſtock in Cumberland, Eſq; to Miſs Frances Scudamore, of Holm Laſey, Herefordſhire, grand-daughter and ſole heireſs of the late Lord Viſcount Scudamore.

BIRTHS.

Mrs Pether, of Brixton-cauſeway, delivered of three daughters.

March 6. At the Earl of Lauderdale's houſe, at Hatton, Lady Eliſabeth Gavin, of a daughter. [xxxii. 166.]

14. At Edinburgh, the lady of Col. James Pringle, member for Berwickſhire, of a daughter.

14. At Edinburgh, Mrs Dundas, wife of Henry Dundas, Eſq; his Majeſty's Solicitor, of a ſon and heir apparent.

20. At London, the lady of Lord Viſcount Weymouth, of a daughter.

At the houſe of Stair, the lady of Capt. Alexander Stewart of Stair, of a ſon and heir-apparent. [xxxii. 111.]

DEATHS.

May 1770. At Coſſembuzar, in Bengal, Mr Hugh Lennox, brother to —— Lennox of Woodhead, Eſq;

In Bengal, Mr Adam Dundas, ſon of the late Lord Preſident.

At Portſmouth, Mrs Barton, aged 103.

March 1. At London, Lady Iſabella Finch, ſiſter of the late Earl of Winchelſea.

1. At his houſe at Steeple Aſton, Oxfordſhire, Sir Hans Fowler, Bt. of Abby-ewmhyr, Radnorſhire; by whoſe death without iſſue the title is become extinct.

5. In the 71ſt year of his age, Charles Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg Schewdt, couſin and brother-in law to the King of Pruſſia. He is ſucceeded by his brother Frederick Henry, who having no male iſſue, his fine revenue will devolve, after his death, to the reigning family of Pruſſia and Brandenburg.

8 At her houſe in Appin, in an advanced age, Mrs Anne Campbell, widow of Robert Stewart, Eſq; of Appin.

9. At London, Dr Pemberton, profeſſor of phyſic at Greſham college.

9. At London, Mrs Ward, of the theatre-royal, Govent-garden.

9. At Aſſery in Caithneſs, in an advanced age, John Sinclair, Eſq; of Aſſery.

9. At Edinburgh, Mr Archibald Arbuthnot, merchant in that city.

9. At London, the Ducheſs-dowager of Hamilton, third wife, and widow, of James Duke of Hamilton, who died in 1743, and was grandfather of the preſent Duke. She was one of the daughters and co-heireſſes of —— Spencer, Eſq; near Ipſwich. In 1751, her Grace married Richard Savage Naſſau, brother to the Earl of Rochford; by whom ſhe had two ſons and a daughter.

10. At his houſe in Forfar, George Campbell, Eſq; of Carſgownie, ſheriff-ſubſtitute of the county of Forfar.

13. At his houſe at Hope-park, William Ogilvie, Eſq; late land-ſurveyor of the cuſtoms at Port-Glaſgow.

13. At Burford in Oxfordſhire, the Rt Hon. and Rev Charles Knollis, Earl of Banbury, Viſcount Wallingford, and Baron Knowlis, of Greys.

13. At Oſtend, aged 97 years, Capt. James Roſe, a commander of a firſt-rate man of war in the reign of the late King.

15. At London, Windmills Crompton, Eſq; father to the Counteſs of Marchmont.

15. At Fowlis-Eaſter, the Hon. Dame Katharine Fraſer, widow of Sir William Murray of Ochtertyre, Bt, and grandmother of the preſent Sir William. Her Ladyſhip was a daughter of Hugh Lord Fraſer of Lovat.

15. At London, the youngeſt ſon of the Earl of Granard.

17. At Norwich, Mr Taunton, a farmer, aged 108.

18. At Edinburgh, Lady Jean Leſlie, ſiſter to the late Earl of Rothes.

18. At Bath, John Ambroſe, Eſq; a Rear-Admiral on halfpay.

In the 100dth year of his age, George Keith, in the pariſh of Nether Banchory. He followed his ordinary buſineſs till within twenty days of his death, and continued ſenſible till the laſt. Thirty-eight of his children and grandchildren, and fifteen of his great-grandchildren, attended his funeral.

30. At Edinburgh, William Neilſon, Eſq; merchant in that city.

31. At his houſe in Fraſerſburgh, in the 88th year of his age, Mr Alexander Wemyſs, merchant in that place.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

March 1. to appoint James Cecil, Lord Viſcount Cranburn, to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Hertford.

1. to appoint George Earl of Pomfret to be one of the Privy Council. Sworn, and took his place, this day.

2. to appoint William Leybourne Leybourne, Esq; to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, St Vincent, and Tobago, in the room of Robert Melvil, to whom his Majesty has given licence to return home.

4. to invest the Earl of Rosebery with the ensigns of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.

19. to grant unto Robert Harland of Sprougton, in the county of Suffolk, and to his heirs-male lawfully begotten, the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain.

"*Turin, March* 11. His Sardinian Majesty was this day pleased, at the desire of the King of Great Britain, to invest Mr Lynch, his Britannic Majesty's envoy-extraordinary and plenipotentiary at this court, with the ensigns of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

From other papers, &c.

New Members of Parliament.

Richard Crofts, Esq; for the university of Cambridge, in the room of Lord Chief Justice de Grey.

—— Drake, Esq; for Berealston, —— his brother Sir Francis, now Master of the Household.

James Hayes, Esq; for Downton, —— Richard Crofts, Esq; who vacated his seat, by accepting the place of steward of the manor of the Three Chiltern Hundreds *, and is chosen for Cambridge university.

Vice-Adm. Pye, for Rochester, —— Mr Gordon. Elected, at Rochester, March 9. in opposition to Gen. Smith; the Admiral having 292 votes, and the General 158.

Thomas Lockhart, Esq; of Lincoln's inn, counsellor at law, (son of Alexander Lockhart, Esq; Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh), for the boroughs of Elgin, Cullen, Banff, Inverury, and Kintore, —— Sir Andrew Mitchell, deceased. Elected, at Banff, March 20. without opposition.

* *[We are informed, that the fees attending the commission for the place of Steward of the Manor of the Three Chiltern Hundreds, amount to fifty guineas, though the employment does not produce fifty pence in a century.]* Lond. pap.

Prices of grain at Haddington, April 12. 1771.

	Best.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	21 s. 0 d.	19 s. 6 d.	18 s. 0 d.
Bear,	16 s. 0 d.	15 s. 6 d.	14 s. 0 d.
Oats,	14 s. 0 d.	13 s. 6 d.	12 s. 0 d.
Peafe,	12 s. 0 d.	11 s. 6 d.	10 s. 6 d.

Edinburgh, April 16. 1771. Oat-meal, 11 d. 2 f. Bear-meal, 7 d. 2 f. Peafe-meal, 7 d. 2 f.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for March 1771.

Within the city	Males	31	75	106. Incr. 18.
	Fem.	44		
In the Weft-kirk-yard	Males	15	31	
	Fem.	16		

Age.			N°	Diseases.	N°
Under		2	28	Aged	28
Between	2	& 5	13	Aſthma	2
	5	& 10	5	Bowelhive	6
	10	& 20	4	Childbed	3
	20	& 30	10	Chincough	6
	30	& 40	7	Conſumption	30
	40	& 50	8	Croup	1
	50	& 60	10	Dropſy	1
	60	& 70	6	Fever	13
	70	& 80	6	Palſey	1
	80	& 90	5	Stillborn	1
	90	& 100	4	Suddenly	2
				Teething	10
				Water in the head	1
				Weakneſs	1

London gazette, March 9. 16 23. 30.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN.

By the Winchester bushel of eight gallons.

Published by authority of parliament, and signed WILL. COOKE. [112.]

GENERAL AVERAGE per bushel.

[The upper line is the average for England and Wales; the under line that for part of Scotland. — The columns are, 1. Wheat; 2. Rye: 3. Barley; 4. Oats; 5. Beans; 6. Big.—Big [xxxi. 270.] is peculiar to Scotland.]

From Feb. 18 to Feb. 23.

Wh.		Rye.		Barl		Oats		Bea		Big.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
5	7	4	0	3	5	2	0	3	5	-	-
4	4	2	10	2	3	1	10	2	10	2	2

From Feb. 25. to March 2.

5	7	4	0	3	2	2	1	3	5	-	-
4	0	2	5	2	4	1	10	3	3	2	3

From March 4. to March 9.

5	8	4	1	3	3	2	1	3	5	-	-
4	5	2	9	2	4	1	10	3	5	2	4

From March 11. to March 16.

5	8	4	2	3	3	2	1	3	5	-	-
4	6	2	5	2	4	1	11	3	5	2	4

* *The returns from Scotland are from the counties of Dumfries, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Haddington, Edinburgh, Inverneſs, Argyle and Bute, and Berwick, which it is thought proper to publiſh, until the whole can be made complete.* Lond. gaz. March 9.